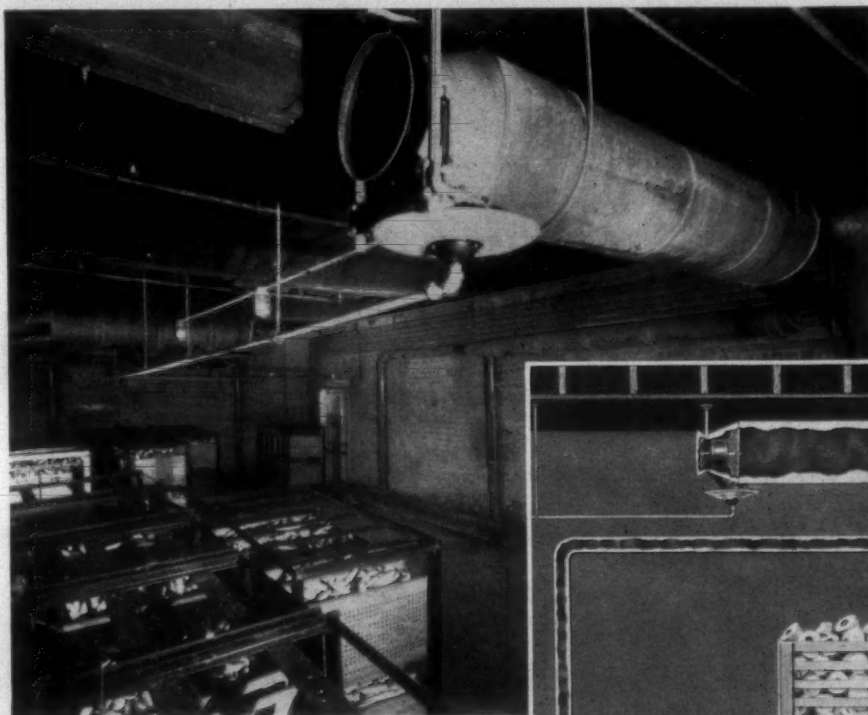


# ~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

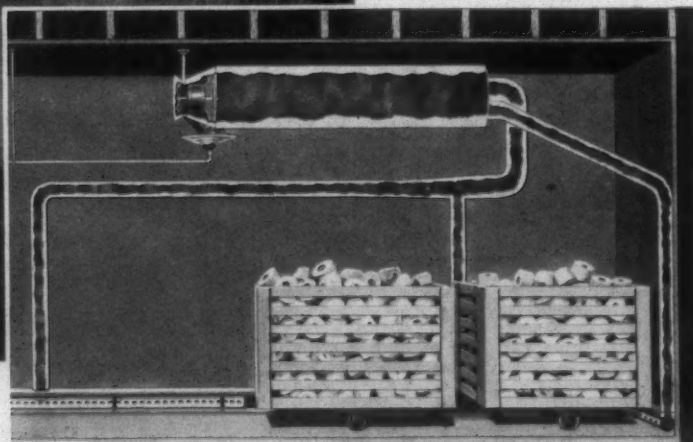
CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1929

No. 11



At Left: Bahnson Conditioning Room in use at Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Below: Sectional view of mixing chamber and ducts carrying the humidified air to the floor trunk to be discharged through and around the trucks of yarn placed in a Bahnson Conditioning Room.



## The Bahnson Conditioning Room

consists of a humidifying unit which draws air into a mixing chamber where it is mixed to saturation point with a fine water spray.

From the mixing chamber the humidified air is forced through a series of ducts to a horizontal trunk around the floor. The conditioned air leaves the floor trunk through openings of correct placement and filters up through the crates of yarn to be drawn into the humidifying unit again and recirculated.

Vertical circulation causes the humidified air to be drawn through and around the crates of yarn so that there are no dead air pockets. The yarn absorbs moisture from the air in a thorough, natural manner.

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## THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

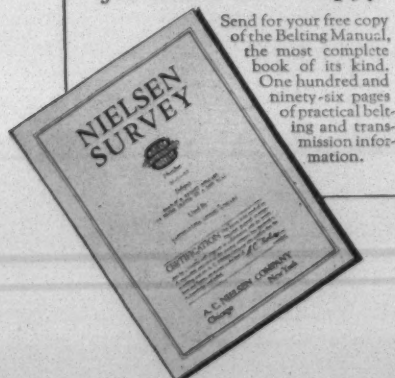
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---

Used Exclusively on Replacements Made During Past 3 Years.  
Shows Long Life and Nominal Slip Under Normal Tension  
Availability of Reliable Belting Facilitates Use of Group Drives

---

Survey Made By  
**A. C. NIELSEN COMPANY, ENGINEERS**  
In Collaboration With And Approved By  
The Assistant Mill Manager  
A Large South Carolina Cotton Mill

---

Graton & Knight belting, introduced about 3 years ago, has made a thoroughly satisfactory showing at a large southern mill specializing in window curtain materials, shade cloth and hospital gauze. G-K belting has been used in constantly increasing quantities until, as a result of this gradual replacement process, it is now carrying 60% of this mill's entire load. It has in several instances given better and longer service than its manufacturer permitted the mill management to expect and there is now a decided tendency toward the use of group instead of individual motor drives simply because a belt material is available which permits of realizing the many group-drive advantages without being subject to abnormal slip losses or heavy maintenance costs.

General Belt Data

This mill has a total of 46,384 spindles and is one of the most up-to-date in its section. A large proportion of

Survey No. GK-51-GZ Date 1-19-29 MD Page 2

This survey is not to be regarded as a recommendation by A. C. Nielsen Company of the product surveyed. The conclusions refer only to the specific case investigated.

## "Greater Efficiency of Graton & Knight Belting Makes Group Drives Even More Practical—Survey Shows."

"Every plant engineer is acquainted with the many group drive advantages. Lower installation costs, lower power costs, lower maintenance costs, better power factors. One drawback has been the difficulty in obtaining belting that would enable users to realize fully, the many group drive advantages.

One paragraph in this survey made recently by the A. C. Nielsen Company, engineers, is therefore significant to every man who is responsible for operating efficiency and costs. 'There is now a decided tendency toward the use of group instead of individual drives simply because a belt material (Graton & Knight Belting) is available which

permits of realizing the many group drive advantages.'

Actual performance and cost figures that prove the greater efficiency, the longer wear and the money saving capacity of Graton & Knight Belting are contained in this survey and a number of others made in plants in all industries. We shall be glad to send you copies if you will write for them."

**Graton & Knight Company**  
Worcester, Mass.



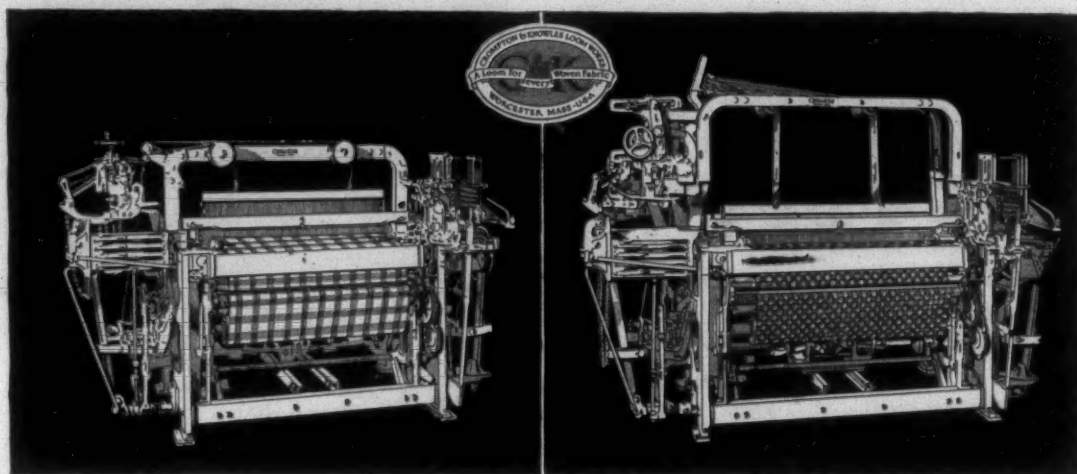
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# A YARN SELECTED AS THE BEST IN FASHION'S GREATEST CENTER



THE TWIN OF  
GLOVE SILK

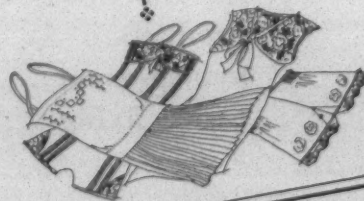
LAST May we showed a new yarn to the trade—Chardonize. Knitters, manufacturers, cutters, all said, "What a beautiful surface—what a soft hand." We, too, thought most highly of our new yarn—and yet we were not entirely satisfied.

We wanted to know what the women of America thought of Chardonize—the ultimate consumer, in whose hands the final decision rests. So our stylists became salesgirls in one of New York's largest stores, waiting on the critical, particular women who came in to buy.

All the newest designs in fabrics fashioned from many brands of yarn including Chardonize were shown in the store. Yet over three-fourths of the customers our experts talked with chose the subdued luster and softness of Chardonize.

Add garments of Chardonize brand yarn to your line. Specify Chardonize in your orders. Cash in on the proven appeal of a product that women want to buy.

Chardonize garments continue to meet with entire satisfaction, all the laundering and wearing requirements of the most particular women.



**CHARDONIZE**  
(PRONOUNCED SHARDONEEZE)  
BRAND YARN





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**T**HIS experience of Read & Lovatt Mfg. Co. of Weatherly, Pa., is typical of many of the country's leading textile manufacturers. Alemite High Pressure Lubrication, in a score of ways, is saving its cost many times over each year. In labor saving alone it more than pays its own way.

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Manufacturers of machinery know that proper lubrication means longer life, greater efficiency, freedom from repairs. So more than 600 leading manufacturers of machinery equip their product with Alemite.

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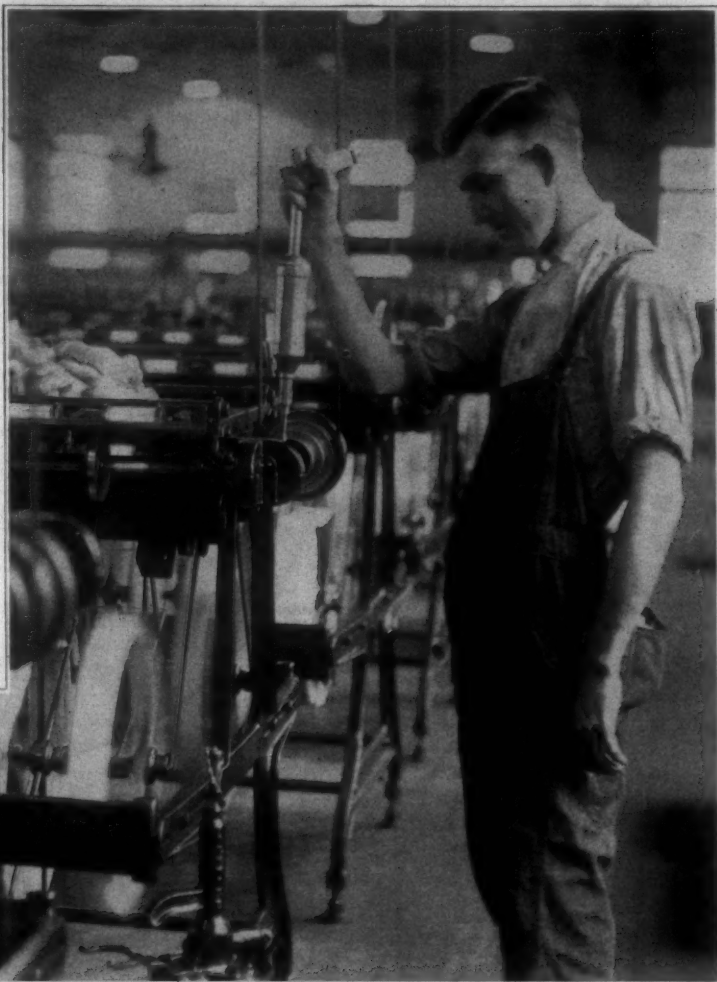
And with this system lubricant is handled from Barrel-to-Bearing without even exposing to air or wasting an ounce.

In every line of industry, from bakeries to textile mills, you will find Alemite Lubricants actually saving many times their original cost each year.

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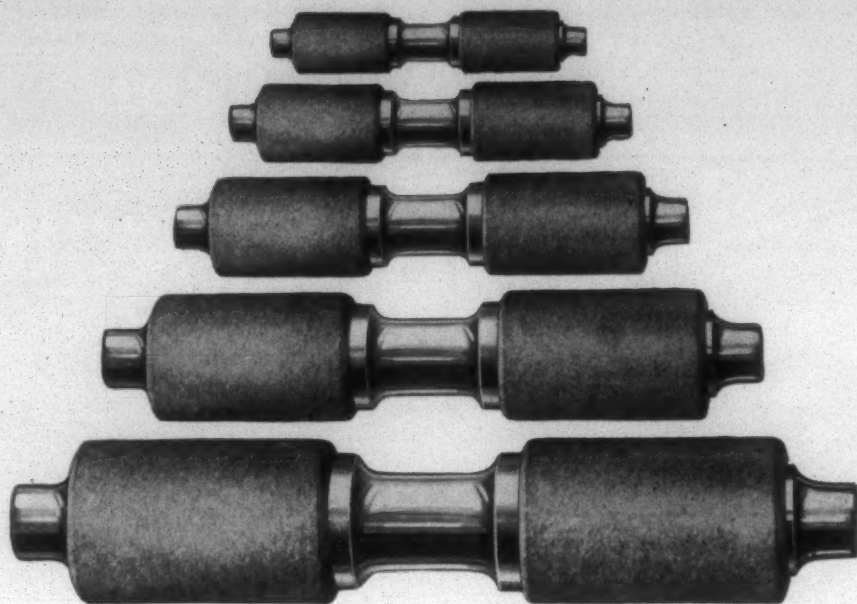
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These savings can be yours, too, if you will but profit by the experience of others, some of whom are making the same class of goods as you. A letter indicating your interest will bring you specific facts and figures on the performance of Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots with both standard roll settings and long draft spinning. Armstrong Cork Company, 909 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

# Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

*For Spinning and Card Room Rolls*



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AMCO automatic humidity controls, as installed in this ring spinning room of the Chicopee Mill, assure *uniform* humidity. These simple, accurate controls are actuated by an element that is affected only by moisture. Temperature has no effect on AMCO Controls.

*Changes in Humidity mean differences in quality.*

Exhaustive studies of spinning frame operations prove that varying changes in humidity produce varying results in yarn size, twist, strength, and production.

Such studies of spinning frame operations showed unexpected unevenness in the yarn. Tests of the twist and regularity of the roving being spun into yarn were made to assure no variation. Tests were made on a spinning frame for six different days under exactly same conditions except that six different relative humidities were maintained.

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Perhaps you "believe in humidification, of course," but "do not consider automatic controls necessary." Perhaps you say "I should rather depend upon my overseer than upon any machine or instrument."

But you have an open mind. Why not let an AMCO "air doctor" survey your operations? There is no obligation, and the results of their engineering inquiry may open up many savings in such wasteful operations as tying up end-breaks, gear changes, stopping and starting frames, etc.

Seventy AMCO Humidifiers are installed in the ring spinning room alone of this Chicopee Mill. Eight AMCO Automatic Humidity Controls automatically operate these seventy humidifiers.

Ninety-two AMCO Heads, under AMCO Automatic Control, are installed in the weave room. A total of 344 AMCO Humidifiers are installed throughout the mill.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

*Air Doctors Since 1888*

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1929

No. 11

## Report on Humidifying Practice

The Technical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers made the following report at the annual meeting:

The Committee on Humidifying Practice has been working with the end in view of developing specifications which would be general enough to enable cotton manufacturers to purchase intelligently proper humidifying equipment. As the situation now stands the principles involved in humidification have never been reduced to a standard practice, nor is it possible for a manufacturer to compare the bids made by the respective builders of humidifying equipment on a common basis or to determine the respective values lying behind the bids.

Through co-operation with humidifying engineers the present report has been developed, which it is hoped will be of assistance to those in need of humidifying equipment.

### Types of Equipment

The standard types of equipment which are now in wide use include the following:

**Central Station Type.** The method involves the conditioning of air in respect to both moisture content and temperature and its subsequent distribution to the rooms or departments where the desired atmospheric conditions are to be maintained.

The apparatus includes a humidifying or spraying chamber of large capacity, and ventilating fans and distributing ducts for conducting the conditioned air to its destination and effecting its proper distribution. The circulated current of air is first saturated with free moisture by passage through the humidifier, relieved of free moisture by passage through eliminator plates, raised to the required temperature for distribution by passing through indirect radiation, delivered through the distributing ducts, and further heated as needed by radiation located either at the outlets of the distribution ducts or by radiation distributed in the manufacturing departments.

Equipment of this type can seldom be installed with real advantage except when the design of the factory as a whole includes every necessary provision for the heating, ventilating, humidifying and distributing equipment. The investment required for apparatus of this type is considerable.

From the standpoint of air purification this type of apparatus is superior to all others and is especially valuable where very fine and high grade products require guarding from deposits of atmospheric impurities which would cause damage by discoloration.

The saturating type of humidifier used in connection with this type of equipment will clear the air passed through it of mechanical impurities in suspension, such as lint and ordinary forms of dust. Extra facilities are

required for the successful removal of soot and other smoky impurities which are of an oily nature.

It is difficult to produce a relative humidity higher than 65 per cent with this type of apparatus except by resorting to auxiliary local humidifiers for the introduction of more water vapor than can be readily supplied in the preconditioned air. The power consumed by the fans in circulating the large volume of air required against flue and humidifier resistance is a considerable factor, tending toward high operating cost.

As compared with the types of distributed humidifiers which are to be later described, central station equipment calls for such a high installation cost and operating expense that its use is less general than the more inexpensive types.

**High Duty Humidifiers.**—This types of equipment is so well known as to scarcely require detailed description. It has been widely used for a great many years and has been developed to a high state of mechanical efficiency.

The cost of evaporating a gallon of water in equipment of this type is usually lower than that of any other type, owing to its high mechanical efficiency and low power consumption. In a sizable system the investment per gallon of water to be evaporated is usually lower than that of any other type but in small systems the unit cost is likely to prove higher than that of atomizers.

In respect to air purification, the performance of this type is excellent. The air recirculated through the humidifier casing is relieved of impurities in the process but the degree of air purification is not as high as in the case of central station systems.

This type of apparatus is adaptable to any factory where the ceiling height is not less than 12 feet. It should not be used where processing involves the generation of lint in an unusual degree, but it is perfectly adapted to the needs of any department in a typical cotton mill.

**Atomizers.**—Atomizers operated by compressed air are very widely used. As compared with high duty systems, the power consumption per gallon of water evaporated is high. The cost of installation is moderate.

In necessarily dirty departments where lint is extremely prevalent, atomizers can be operated with less frequent cleaning than any other type. No air purification is accomplished by atomizers except to the extent that the presence of humidity tends to prevent the formation of dust and lint. Atomizers can be successfully used in very low-posted rooms.

**Centrifugal Humidifiers.**—This type is best adapted for use where little or no lint or dust prevails in the room atmosphere and for relatively small isolated departments. The power consumption per gallon of evap-

(Continued on Page 43)

# Elementary Calculations in Spinning

By L. F. Kirksey, Gastonia, N. C.

**I**N response to the demand for a brief treatise on the more elementary calculations in the spinning room, we are publishing this series of articles on the subject. Written for those who are just beginning to study calculations these articles, which will later be published in book form, set forth simply and clearly the rules and methods needed in the study of spinning room calculations.

The author, L. F. Kirksey, is a practical mill man who has devoted a great deal of time and thought in working out the calculations so that they can be readily understood.—Editor.

## Speeds.

Motor making 1,000 R. P. M. with an eight-inch pulley driving a shaft with a twenty-inch pulley, what is the speed of shaft?

Example:

$$\frac{1000 \times 8}{20} = 400 \text{ R. P. M. of shaft.}$$

Rule:

Motor speed times motor pulley, that is, the diameter of motor pulley in inches ÷ diameter in inches of pulley on shaft. This rule should be remembered.

Suppose the main shaft makes three hundred R. P. M. On this shaft the pulley is 30 inches, and the motor pulley that is driving this 30-inch pulley is 12 inches.

What is the speed of the motor?

Rule:

Speed of shaft × diameter of pulley on shaft ÷ motor pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{300 \times 30}{12} = 750 \text{ motor speed.}$$

Motor makes 800 and motor pulley is 9 inches. Now this motor is driving twenty-inch pulley on a shaft, and on this shaft there is another pulley 24 inches driving a machine with a 7-inch pulley. What is the speed of machine?

Rule:

Motor speed × all driving pulleys ÷ all driven pulleys.

Now, it is necessary to be able to pick out the driving pulleys from the driven pulleys, and this is very easy.

A motor pulley is always a driving pulley, and the pulley that the motor pulley is driving is a driven pulley. Now, read the problem over carefully and look at the example carefully and you should be able to tell a driving pulley from a driven pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{800 \times 9 \times 24}{20 \times 7} = 1,234.28 \text{ speed of machine.}$$

When you want to make a change in your speed at some place, the first thing to do is to decide what pulley you will change to make the change in the speed you want.

In our last example, we found our machine was making 1,234.28 R. P. M. So we are going to move this speed up to 1500, and going to change the motor pulley to get the speed we want. Now, in this case, we consider the pulley on the machine a driving pulley.

Rule:

Speed wanted × all driving pulleys ÷ motor speed × all

driven pulleys. Remember now you are considering the pulley on the machine as a driving pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{1500 \times 7 \times 20}{24 \times 800} = 10.93 \text{ pulley wanted.}$$

Note: In this case, you would use an 11-inch pulley.

If you have a direct drive from the motor to machine, say, a spinning frame, and on this frame you have a 12-inch pulley, and want a cylinder speed of 1000 R. P. M. when the motor speed is 800 R. P. M.

Rule:

Cylinder speed wanted × pulley on cylinder ÷ motor speed = new motor pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{1000 \times 12}{800} = 15 \text{ motor pulley.}$$

Now say your motor speed is 900 R. P. M. and motor pulley 10 inches and you want a cylinder speed of 800, what size pulley will you put on the frame to give speed wanted?

Rule:

Motor speed × motor pulley ÷ cylinder speed wanted = new cylinder pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{900 \times 10}{800} = 11.25 \text{ new pulley.}$$

These rules should be remembered, therefore, they must be studied.

## Spindle Speed.

Now we have a frame being driven direct from the motor. Motor speed 800 R. P. M. Motor pulley 10 inches. Frame pulley 8 inches. Ratio cylinder to whirl 6.30. What is the spindle speed?

Rule:

Motor speed × motor pulley ÷ frame pulley = cylinder speed. Then cylinder speed × ratio = spindle speed.

Example:

$$\frac{800 \times 10}{8} = 1000 \text{ cylinder speed.}$$

Then  $1000 \times 6.30 =$  spindle speed.

6,300 spindle speed.

Now, there is another way that is a little quicker, thus:

$$\frac{800 \times 10 \times 6.30}{8} = \text{spindle speed or 6,300.}$$

Now, in our last problem we found our spindle speed to be 6300 R. P. M. Now, we want to move this speed up to 7300 R. P. M. By changing the motor pulley, what size will our new motor pulley have to be?

Rule:

Spindle speed wanted ÷ the ratio = cylinder speed, then cylinder speed × cylinder pulley ÷ motor speed = new pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{7300 \div 6.30}{10} = 1158.73 \text{ cylinder speed.}$$

$$1158.73 \times 8 \div 800 = 11.58 \text{ new pulley.}$$

Another way, and the easiest way, thus:



$$\frac{7300 \times 8}{6.30 \times 800} = 11.58 \text{ new pulley.}$$

If the rules that we have employed in our previous problems are remembered, we should not have any trouble in figuring speeds.

The method that we have been using in figuring speeds is what we may call the long method.

#### Short Method

We will now study what may be called the short method. This short method is a great time saver.

We will use the long and short method on one problem so that you may see the value of the short one.

Now, as I have said before, when you are going to make a change in your speed the first thing to do is to decide what pulley you are going to change to make the change in speed.

The rule for the short method is very short and should be remembered. The rule is as follows:

If you are going to change a driving pulley, use this rule:

$$\frac{\text{Speed wanted} \times \text{present pulley}}{\text{present speed}} = \text{new pulley.}$$

If you are going to change a driven pulley, use this rule:

$$\frac{\text{Present speed} \times \text{present pulley}}{\text{speed wanted}} = \text{new pulley.}$$

Now a motor speed at 800.

Motor pulley 9 inches.

Pulley on cylinder 12 inches.

That gives a cylinder speed of 600 R. P. M.

Example:

$$\frac{800 \times 9}{12} = 600.$$

Now, we want to change this speed to 700 R. P. M. by changing the motor pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{700 \times 12}{800} = 10.5 \text{ new pulley.}$$

Now, we will use the short method.

$$\frac{700 \times 9}{600} = 10.5$$

You will note the answer is the same after using the long and the short method.

In the above example, the 700 is the speed you want and the 9 is the motor pulley and the 600 is your present speed, so the rule is when changing a driving pulley  $\text{speed wanted} \times \text{old pulley} \div \text{present speed} = \text{new pulley}$ . That is all there is to remember.

Now we will use the long and short method in changing the driven pulley.

Example using long method:

$$\frac{800 \times 9}{700} = 10.28 \text{ new pulley.}$$

Example using short method:

$$\frac{600 \times 12}{700} = 10.28.$$

You will note in the above example the 600 is the present speed and the 12 is the present pulley. The 700 is the speed wanted. So, the rule is when changing

a driven pulley,  $\text{present speed} \times \text{present pulley} \div \text{speed wanted} = \text{new pulley}$ .

Now we will figure the spindle speed on a frame the long way, and then make a change in the speed by using the long method, then change is by using the short method, so you may see the value of the short method.

800 motor speed.

10 inches motor pulley.

10 frame pulley.

8 cylinder.

1 whirl.

Now to find spindle speed from the above layout use the following rule:

$\text{Motor speed} \times \text{motor pulley} \div \text{frame pulley} \times \text{diameter of cylinders} \div \text{whirl of spindles}$ .

Example:

$$\frac{800 \times 10 \times 8}{10 \times 1} = 6,400.$$

Now, we have found our spindle speed in this case which is 6400 R. P. M. Now, we will change this speed to 7000 by using the long method, and we will change the motor pulley. Now, to find our new pulley, we will use the following,  $\text{spindle speed wanted} \times \text{spindle whirl} \div \text{diameter of cylinder} \times \text{cylinder pulley} \div \text{motor speed} = \text{new motor pulley}$ .

Example:

$$\frac{7000 \times 1 \times 10}{8 \times 800} = \text{new motor pulley.}$$

Now, we will use the short method.

Now, you remember the short method is,  $\text{speed wanted} \times \text{present motor pulley} \div \text{present speed} = \text{new motor pulley}$ .

$$\frac{7000 \times 10}{6400} = \text{new pulley } 10.93.$$

Now, you will note when using the short method that you don't have to take into consideration the whirl of the spindle nor do you have to consider the cylinder in any way at all. The question may arise, "What don't you have to consider the whirl and cylinder," and the answer is: "The ratio of the cylinder to the whirl is not changed at all when you change spindle speed by changing one of the pulleys. The only way to change this ratio of the cylinder to whirl would be to change the diameter of the whirl or the cylinder."

#### Changing the Driven Pulley.

We shall now make the change in speed by changing the driven pulley, that is, the pulley on the frame.

Now, you remember our old speed is 6400 R. P. M. and we are going to change this speed to 7000 R. P. M.

The first thing to do in this case is to find what cylinder speed we will have to have to give us a spindle speed of 7000 R. P. M. Then  $\text{motor speed} \times \text{motor pulley} \div \text{cylinder speed} = \text{new frame pulley}$ .

We will now figure our cylinder speed.

Rule:

$\text{Spindle speed wanted} \times \text{whirl of spindle} \div \text{diameter of cylinder} = \text{speed of cylinder}$ .

Then  $\text{motor speed} \times \text{motor pulley} \div \text{cylinder speed} = \text{new pulley}$ .

Example:

$$\frac{7000 \times 1}{8} = \text{cylinder speed } 875.$$

$$\frac{800 \times 10}{875} = 9.14 \text{ new frame pulley.}$$

(Continued on Page 35)

# Discussion on Spinning

At the recent conference of superintendents and overseers of New England mills, held in Boston under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, that portion of the discussion dealing with spinning was as follows:

**CHAIRMAN:** We will take spinning questions now. "What are good systems and methods to adopt to secure the most economic production in the spinning department? (a) Determination of the number of spindles that can be operated by one spinner on frame spinning, with and without cleaners." There is a very interesting topic.

## Duties of Spinners

The principle of spinning, of course, in the past has been to have the spinner put in her own roving, piece up her own ends and do her own cleaning. Now there are different methods of handling the help. Is there anybody in this body who has departed from that custom? If so, we would be pleased to hear from you.

I would like to ask one or two questions regarding this matter in order to see how we are fixed. How many men here have spinners do nothing but piece up ends? Will they please raise their hands? There are two, and one with an experimental section. How many have the operatives piece up ends and put in roving only. There is one on that.

How many follow the first custom laid down, that is, that your spinners do all of the work on the frame? It looks as though the bulk of you do that. Now I know there are some different ways of handling the doffing in the mills, and I am going to call on one man, although I haven't spoken to him about it, and I would like to have him explain his method of doffing in his mill. I saw it in operation one time and I thought it was the nicest and the sweetest thing I ever saw. I would like to ask if he will tell us how he handles his doffing in the spinning room. I mean the doffing and cleaning.

## A Doffing System

**MEMBER:** We were getting a good many bunches in our work and under our system of inspecting our yarn on the warp, every bunch has got to be taken out. In other words our yarn must be pretty nearly perfect. All the imperfections must be taken out. I know you fellows will say that is pretty tough, but here is what we found out.

We found that we got a great many of our bunches, I won't say what percentage, due to cleaning while the spinning operation was going on, so we changed our system over to what we call gang-doffing. We have a room of 40,000 spindles, and we have 10 doffers, five of them on each side of a frame. They doff the frame, and when they finish doffing, they thoroughly clean the frame. That is, they clean the creel and thread board, then a boy cleans the rail, and when that frame is started up again, that frame is absolutely clean and sufficiently clean so that all the spinner has to do is pass the clearer over the thread board.

That takes all the cleaning away from her with the exception of the thread board. We have frames with over 300 spindles, and doffing and cleaning takes anywhere from a minute and a half to two minutes. Our standard in that department is 50s yarn, so that after they have doffed and cleaned, that frame runs 11 hours until they doff again. We are really stopped from one and a half to two minutes in 11 hours for that purpose.

I think it saves many bunches by cleaning that way instead of having a girl everlastingly dodging around and cleaning a little here and a little there, and pulling

her brush out and pieces of dirt getting caught on the roving or getting caught on the yarn, and those bunches going through. That is the method we adopted instead of having two boys doffing here and two boys doffing there, and having several frames stopped in the room all the time at one time. I don't say that sometime we don't get filled up and they get a little ahead. It will happen in any well regulated mill, but it is very rarely that happens.

They have a boss doffer, and he sees that everybody is in line ready to doff. Then he stops the frame and runs the rail down, and when they have got all finished, each girl stands there and pieces up her own ends on the few spindles that she doffs, and she leaves that frame all ends up and the frame thoroughly cleaned. It has worked out very well with us, and we have been running it now for something over five years.

**CHAIRMAN:** It was quite sure a great many men would like to hear that. It is a very unique way. I have seen it in operation, and I think it is the most wonderful thing I ever saw in a cotton mill spinning room.

Now can any member tell us their experience in the handling of this extended system of spinning? What has been your experience there? Is it economical, and if so, how much? Is it 1 per cent or 10 per cent, or what is it? Those are the questions we made our for this gathering and we hope that anybody that has had experience will give us some information.

**MEMBER:** I meant to say that by taking the cleaning away from the girls, we were able to increase their sides from 10 to 12, 1840 spindles per spinner.

**CHAIRMAN:** At any additional cost?

**MEMBER:** No. At a distinct saving.

**CHAIRMAN:** You have heard this statement. Who else can help us out?

## Extension System

**MEMBER:** Our mills have gone into this extension thing very considerably. In nearly all departments we have done considerable along this line. For instance, on warp spinning we changed from a basis of 10 to 12 sides per spinner where the spinner did all the work including doffing, piecing of ends, all cleaning and creeling.

We segregated the work so that now the spinner only does the piecing of ends and the creeling and supplemented them by putting in cleaners. Now the spinners who ordinarily ran 10 to 12 sides, as I said, have gone to 18 sides. On a spindle basis, our standard spinner's job now, on warp spinning, which covers, we will say yarn numbers from 29s to 60s, is 2448 spindles.

That, as I say, is accomplished by regulating the work of the spinners so that they work around the frames inside, the idea being that they will not neglect any one particular frame. The spinner does the work as she comes to it in passing around the different sides, either creeling or piecing in, and while I haven't accurate figures here to give you, we worked it out on a basis so that we knew on an average a spinner was covering her complete spindles in intervals, we will say, of eight or nine or ten minutes, whatever it might be.

Of course, the number of spindles which a spinner could satisfactorily tend depend entirely on what you obtained in the way of end breakage. The creeling, under a fixed definite size of bobbin, became a fairly fixed item of work. The end breakage was a fluctuating

(Continued on Page 14)



# Stick to your knitting

*Most men can make a real success of  
only ONE business at a time*

**H**OUSEWIVES used to grow, spin, wind and weave their own textiles. Isn't it about time that some knitting mills gave up the "homespun" practice of winding yarn and stuck to just knitting? They can't possibly hope to equal the quality or economy of du Pont cones.

Does it seem reasonable that the individual knitter can wind yarn more cheaply than the large rayon producer? Can the knitter exercise the expert inspection and supervision of the rayon producer? Isn't it possible that winding-knitters are not actually saving any money by winding, and maybe even losing a little?

It's admitted, of course, that every handling of yarn tends to degrade it — oiling, fluffing out, beating, unlacing, and winding. And before the bobbin gets to the knitting machine, some careless person frequently thumb- and finger-prints it liberally. What

grade is first grade rayon yarn after the knitter winds it?

Winding and oiling does cost money, especially when it isn't done on a systematic, wholesale basis as the rayon producer does it. There's the cost of oil, the cost of waste yarn, wages, power, supervision, centrifuges, winding machines. And bobbins all cost a great deal to buy and maintain in first-class condition. And there's the terrific overhead of floor space and interest on capital and money tied up in additional yarn inventory.

Here you are in the knitting business, devoting a portion of your floor space, of your capital, and of your wages to an absolutely non-productive, if not actually losing, operation that has nothing to do with the knitting business. Why not give up your winding plant and stick to your knitting? Get that floor space, that capital, and that labor busy in actual

profit-making production.

Because, when you're all through with your winding, your bobbins are still inferior to du Pont rayon cones, wound where winding and oiling is a science—not a sideline. Knots are all on the head: no breaks. Du Pont cones run twice as long as bobbins because they contain twice as much yarn. All first quality yarn because it hasn't been mauled around so much and because it has been scientifically inspected. No degrading: you unwrap the du Pont cone and start knitting. Smoother running makes better fabric.

Why shouldn't there be a big difference between du Pont and other makes of cones? Du Pont was the pioneer in oiling and winding. Du Pont oils and winds more cones than any other producer. Don't gamble on a sideline; knit from du Pont cones.

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## Discussion on Spinning

(Continued from Page 12)

factor. On certain days, as every one who has been in a spinning room knows, ends break for some reason or other, much more than they do other days, so the problem was to standardize conditions all the way through so that they had as even a load of work one day as they did another. And when you had done that, then you could lay out the size of your jobs based on what you had found it possible for a spinner to take care of in the way of a creeling load, and an end piecing load. As I say, those are the fundamentals, I think, back of our reorganization.

The cleaning of the frame was left entirely to the hands of the cleaners. The job was worked out on a basis of the amount of cleaning that was found necessary to be done, and the segregating of all the different cleaning operations, and definite schedules of work were prepared for the cleaners so that at any time if you went into the spinning room and looked at the schedule you could find that the cleaner should be doing this type of work at this time, and you could follow very closely and see if they were or were not working to schedule. It was proved that it was possible to establish definite times for frequency of the different cleaning operations.

CHAIRMAN: In putting this into practice, of course, we have to sell the idea to the operatives first. It is advisable to do that. When you made that extension in regard to the number of spindles a spinner would take care of, did it increase their weekly stipend?

MEMBER: Yes, we did. It was approximately 10 per cent. In other words, we tried to share the savings to a certain extent with the people involved.

MEMBER: I would like to ask a couple of questions. Would the spinners make so many rounds an hour definitely, or is it left within their own hands to do as they see fit according to the end breakage at the time?

MEMBER: In laying out the job when the system started, it was taken into consideration as to what it was possible for them to do. The path that we follow now, and it is very necessary to follow, is to see that they do accept that principle of doing their work and working around inside, and then as I say, with the fairly definite factor of the creeling load and uniform end breakage, that practically takes care of itself.

### End Breakage

MEMBER: The end breakage will fluctuate from almost one-half hour to another. Can you give your experience as to reasonable fluctuation from a week's average? Supposing you got a week's average of end breakage of 40. You couldn't use that basis on laying out a job, because there would be certain times on certain days that it would be almost impossible for the spinner to keep her sides up.

Our experience has shown this, that the ordinary fluctuation is not great. It is very true that there will be an unusual situation arise occasionally which puts end breakage far above the average. That is a problem which any one charged with conducting a spinning room has got to recognize as soon as it happens, and take what steps are necessary to relieve any spinner or an overload that may be temporary.

MEMBER: Are the jobs normally laid out that way that you can take advantage of the labor extension as we have, because I think that the old system of help organization in the spinning room was based on one

which gave the spinner leeway at all times to meet the fluctuation as it might occur.

MEMBER: Then in case of an abnormal demand upon the spinner, where does the overseer or second hand obtain that help to assist the spinner?

MEMBER: He obtains it from our spare help, as it may be available. Suppose we laid out a job for 50,000 spindles, we would add possibly three spare hands in addition to the regular spinners assigned to that work. We have found that we could eliminate even those three extra spinners. We keep the work running uniformly enough, and the end breakage varies so little, that the regular spinners on that size job could take care of the work.

In different kinds of filling, and different numbers you would perhaps get a little more variation in the end breakage than on warp, but as I say, we supplement the regular spinners by a certain number of spare hands, and if our regular organization isn't adequate to handle the situation, we don't hesitate at any time to put in what it does require, in order to take off any overload from the spinners.

CHAIRMAN: In regard to the total spindles, this 2448 is the maximum, about, is that the idea?

MEMBER: Yes, about that.

CHAIRMAN: And you pay so much per 100 spindles per week, or something like that?

MEMBER: In the end it figures down to that.

CHAIRMAN: In the it figures that way so that if a hand runs 1600 spindles, she gets paid only in proportion to what the maximum would be?

MEMBER: That is right.

I would like to ask you if you made any changes in speed on twist constants, or was it necessary when you went out to reduce your yarn breakage?

MEMBER: No, we made no sacrifice in speed in any instance.

MEMBER: You just followed back through the previous processes and checked where you could?

MEMBER: Yes.

MEMBER: I would like to ask if he didn't find it necessary to have humidity conditions absolutely correct?

MEMBER: We found that humidity conditions had a tremendous effect on this fluctuation which the gentlemen over here spoke about, and we found that this was a problem for the management of the mill to correct as far as was possible. We have tried to accomplish that through automatic regulation of humidity throughout our different groups.

CHAIRMAN: I think the speaker's remarks are quite important and that we all realize that without proper humidity control you do not get the best results in spinning or in any other part of your department.

### Humidity in Spinning






MEMBER: I would like to ask one question. What does the gathering here think that the proper relative humidity should be in the spinning room? Why I bring that up is that the people who sell you humidity will tell you that you want about 60 relative humidity with a regain of 7 or 8 per cent. Is that too much in the opinion of most of the people here who have it? Or should you have your regain about 6 per cent, or relatively, say of 50 per cent relative humidity under normal temperature conditions?


MEMBER: I think that is a question that local conditions should govern. I think the number of spindles in

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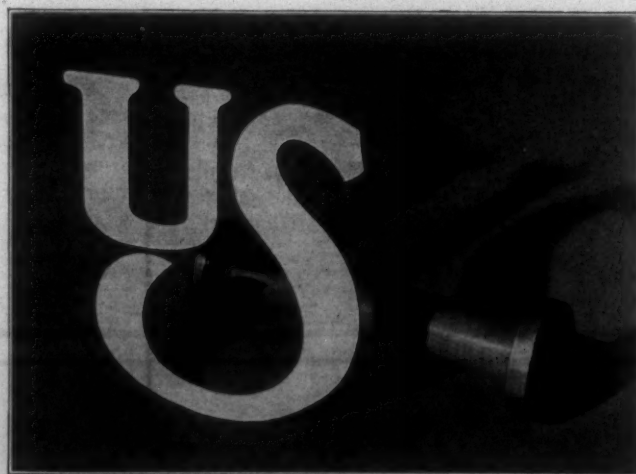


# CRAFTSMANSHIP *for* Textile Craftsmen

It is easy to understand why textile men use  bobbins, spools, and shuttles to help make their fine fabrics. These men have found that  products serve long and well with the quality of a well-built product. They know that  products have an every day dependability. Their confidence in the work of  products is as great as their confidence in the quality of the textiles they help to produce. They know that  quality is the result of skilled craftsmanship backed by careful research and thorough engineering methods.

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# Laws Against Sedition and Syndication

**T**HE Communists have been protesting against any effect to curb their activities and utterances in North Carolina and attempting to make our people believe that they had absolute freedom elsewhere.

The following are, however, statements of the restrictions imposed by the States:

## Alaska.

Laws, 1917 c. 60. Sedition. Acts, utterances or publications tending to excite discontent, trouble, ill-feeling or hostility against the United States, the President or other officers or the flag declared unlawful, under penalty up to \$1,000 or one year or both; prohibition not to extend to fair and honest criticism of the policy, orders or action of the Government or its officers.

Laws, 1919, c. 6. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence or terrorism as means of accomplishing industrial or political change or violent overthrow of the Government punishable by fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both.

## Arizona.

Laws 1918, c. 13. Sabotage. Teaching or advocacy of propriety of crime, sabotage, violation of constitutional rights, etc., as means of obtaining industrial or political ends declared felony with penalty of fine up to \$1,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years or both.

Laws, 1919, c. 11. Red Flag. Display of any red, black or other flag, banner, etc., opposed to organized government punishable by a fine from \$100 to \$300 or imprisonment not over six months or both.

## California.

Laws 1919, c. 188. Syndicalism. Teaching or justification of commission of crime, sabotage, which is wilful damage to property, violence, terrorism, etc., to obtain political or industrial change or control declared a felony. Penalty, imprisonment from 1 to 14 years.

Laws 1919, c. 101. Red Flag. Display of flag, emblem, etc., as symbol of anarchy, opposition to organized government, etc., made a felony.

## Connecticut.

Laws 1919, c. 35. Red Flag. Display of flag, emblem, etc., to incite disorder punishable by fine of not more than \$200, or six months imprisonment or both.

Laws 1919, c. 312. Sedition. Teaching, publishing or distributing matter intended to incite disloyalty, etc., to United States Government or opposition to organized government punishable by fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both.

## Delaware.

Laws 1919, c. 31. Red Flag. Display of flag, emblem, etc., denoting opposition to government, for purpose of inciting subversion or destruction of government declared a high misdemeanor. Penalty, fine of not over \$2,000 or imprisonment for not over 15 years or both.

## Hawaii.

Laws 1919, Act 166. Syndicalism. Teaching, circulating or justifying criminal syndicalism, crime, sabotage, violence, terrorism, etc., to accomplish industrial or political ends made a felony.

## Idaho.

Laws 1917 c. 145. Syndicalism. Advocating commission of crime, sabotage, violence, terrorism, etc., to accomplish industrial or political change made a felony punishable by not more than 10 years imprisonment or fine of not more than \$5,000 or both.

Laws 1919, c. 96. Red Flag. Displaying any flag, emblem, etc., indicating disloyalty to the government of the United States, or belief in anarchy made a felony,

punishable by fine of not over \$1,000 or imprisonment for not over 10 years or both.

## Illinois.

Laws 1919, p. 420. Syndicalism and Red Flag. Advocacy of overthrow of government of the United States by unlawful means punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years. Permitting use of property for meetings for such purposes made a felony punishable by fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both. Display or exhibition of flag, emblem, etc., indicating such purpose also made a felony.

## Indiana.

Laws 1919, c. 125. Red Flag and Syndicalism. Display or exhibition of flag, emblem, etc., symbolizing purpose to overthrow government of the United States or all government declared unlawful. Advocating such purpose in any way punishable by fine of not over \$1,000 or imprisonment for not over 6 years or both.

## Iowa.

Laws 1917, c. 372. Sedition. Advocacy of subversion or destruction of government of the United States a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not over \$1,000 or imprisonment for not over 1 year or both.

Laws 1919, c. 382. Syndicalism. No copy of this act available.

Laws 1919, c. 199. Red Flag. No copy of this act available.

## Kansas.

Laws 1919, c. 184. Red Flag. Exhibition or display of any flag, standard, etc., symbolizing bolshevism, anarchism, or radical socialism punishable by imprisonment from 18 months to 3 years.

## Louisiana.

Laws 1917, c. 24. Sedition. Advocacy of the subversion and destruction of government of the United States by force punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 1 year or fine from \$300 to \$1,000 or both.

## Michigan.

Laws 1919, No. 235. Syndicalism. No copy of this act available.

Laws 1919, No. 104. Red Flag. No copy of this act available.

## Minnesota.

Laws 1917, Sec. 8596. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence or terrorism to accomplish industrial or political ends punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or fine of not more than \$1,000 or both.

Laws 1918, c. 46. Red Flag. Display of any flag, sign, etc., antagonistic to existing government of the United States declared a felony.

## Montana.

Laws 1918, c. 7. Syndicalism. Advocacy of criminal syndicalism, sabotage, violence, destruction of property, etc., to accomplish industrial or political ends, change or revolution punished by fine from \$200 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from 1 to 5 years or both.

Laws 1919, c. 25. Red Flag. Carrying or exhibiting flag, emblem, etc., symbolic of opposition to organized government made a misdemeanor.

## Nebraska.

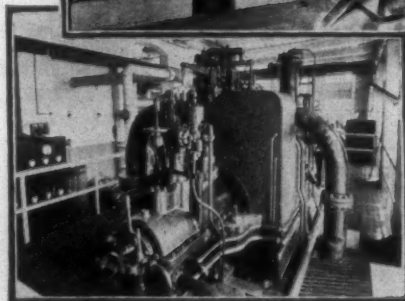
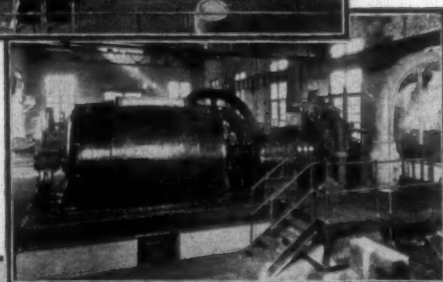
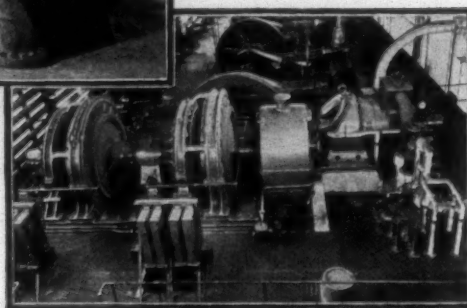
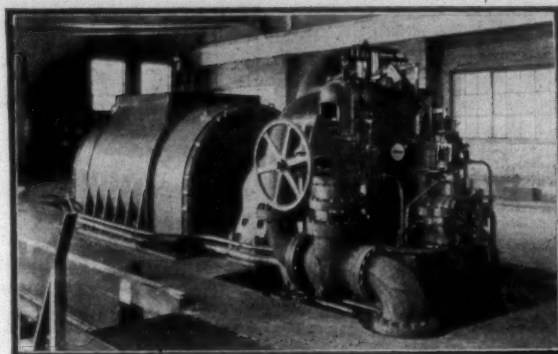
Laws 1919, c. 261. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, physical violence, arson, sabotage, etc., to effect industrial or political ends, or for profit, punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 10 years, or fine of not more than \$1,000 or both.

Laws 1919, c. 206. Red Flag. Display of red or black

(Continued on Page 18)



# Make your steam do Double Duty



Steam so utilized supplies power as well as heat, thus performing a double duty with resultant high economy from the fuel burned.

Westinghouse industrial-type steam turbines are contributing to reduced operating costs in many of the leading industrial plants throughout the country. A few recent installations are illustrated.

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7,500 kw. non-condensing bleeder  
unit in a paper mill.

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unit in an oil refinery

1500 kw. double automatic bleeder  
condensing unit in a textile mill.



# Westinghouse

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## Laws Against Sedition and Syndicalism

(Continued from Page 16)

flag or any sign, banner, etc., antagonistic to existing government of the United States punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or fine not more than \$1,000 or both.

### Nevada.

Laws 1919, c. 22. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, violence, sabotage or terrorism to accomplish industrial or political reform, punishable by fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both.

### New Jersey.

Laws 1919, c. 78. Red Flag. Display of any flag, sign, etc., for purpose of inciting, promoting or encouraging subversion or destruction of government punishable by fine of not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment for not more than 15 years or both.

Laws 1919, c. 44. Syndicalism. Inciting or advocating destruction or subversion of the government of the United States by force punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or fine of not more than \$2,000 or both.

### New Mexico.

Laws 1919, c. 33, Sec. 2. Red Flag. Display of red flag, or other flag, banner, etc., symbolizing antagonism or opposition to organized government punishable by fine from \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for not over 6 months or both.

### New York.

Laws 1919, c. 409. Red Flag. Display of a red flag in furtherance of any political, social or economic principle declared a misdemeanor.

### Oklahoma.

Laws 1919, c. 70. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, physical violence, destruction of property, sabotage or other unlawful acts to effect industrial or political ends, revolution, or for profit punishable by fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years or both.

Laws 1919, c. 83. Red Flag. Display of red flag or any other emblem, etc., indicating disloyalty to the United States Government, or belief in anarchy, or disruption or destruction of government punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or fine of not over \$1,000 or both.

### Oregon.

Laws 1919, c. 12. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage, etc., to accomplish industrial or political ends, or revolution, or for profit, punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 10 years or fine of not over \$1,000 or both.

Laws 1919, c. 33. Red Flag. Display of red flag or any other banner, emblem, etc., symbolizing disloyalty to government of the United States, anarchy, disruption or destruction of government punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or fine of not over \$1,000 or both.

### Pennsylvania.

Laws 1919, No. 275. Sedition. Inciting or advocating crime, violence or terrorism to accomplish political or governmental change punishable by fine from \$100 to \$10,000 or imprisonment for not over 20 years or both.

### South Dakota.

Code 1919, Sec. 3644. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence or terrorism, to accomplish social, economic, industrial or political ends punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 25 years or fine from \$1,000 to \$10,000 or both.

Laws 1919, c. 191. Red Flag. Display of any red or

black flag, or other banner or sign antagonistic to the government of the United States punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or fine of not over \$100 or both.

### Utah.

Laws 1919, c. 127. Syndicalism and Sabotage. Advocacy of crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage or violence to accomplish industrial or political ends, change or revolution punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 5 years or fine from \$200 to \$1,000 or both.

Laws 1919, c. 129. Red Flag. Display of any flag, banner, etc., indicating disloyalty to the government of the United States, or belief in anarchy punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 10 years or fine of not more than \$1,000 or both.

### Vermont.

Laws 1919, No. 195. Red Flag. Display of any flag, banner or sign signifying opposition to organized government punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or fine of not over \$200 or both.

### Washington.

Laws 1919, c. 174. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime, sedition, violence, intimidation or injury as means of effecting industrial, economic, social or political change declared to be a felony.

Laws 1919, c. 131. Red Flag. Possession or display of any flag, banner, etc., antagonistic to, or for the subversion of the government of the United States declared unlawful.

### West Virginia.

Laws 1919, c. 24. Syndicalism and Red Flag. Advocacy of crime, violence or terrorism to accomplish economic or political change, or overthrow of organized society, or display of any flag antagonistic to the government of the United States, punishable by fine from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both.

### Wisconsin.

Law 1919, c. 369. Red Flag. Display of any flag, emblem, etc., symbolizing a purpose to overthrow the government of the United States by violence punishable by fine from \$40 to \$100 and imprisonment for not over 30 days.

### Wyoming.

Laws 1919, c. 76. Syndicalism. Advocacy of crime as a means of accomplishing political or industrial change punishable by fine not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not over 5 years or both.

## YARNS TRADE IN ARGENTINA

Washington, D. C.—The demand for carded cotton yarns in the Argentine market during the last half of October was good, although it fell slightly below that of last year. Prices of carded yarns showed a downward trend, but the market outlook is considered fair by the local trade, according to a cable from Commercial Attache Alexander V. Dye, Buenos Aires, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The demand for mercerized yarns continues fair with no price changes reported. Hosiery and underwear mills are said to be working normally, but a tendency to curtail operations is becoming evident, while duck-weaving mills continue to increase their production.

Official United States export statistics show that shipments of carded yarn, not combed, to Argentina during September of the current year amounted to 576,496 pounds, valued at \$192,191, compared with 522,031 pounds worth \$181,662, in the corresponding month of 1928, while exports of combed yarns to Argentina totaled 419,738, in September, 1929.



**“Now,**  
loom stops  
during the early  
morning hours do  
not exceed those in late  
afternoon.”

*...says a weave room overseer~*

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**“FORMERLY** our loom-stops in the early morning hours exceeded the stops for the remainder of the day. Now, the Park-Spray Controlled Humidifiers are started at 4 A. M. and loom-stops are the same for every hour of the day instead of reaching a high peak in the early morning hours” . . . Will your weave room humidification equipment do this?

ParkSpray Controlled Humidification Systems are installed from engineering specifications compiled for each particular textile mill. You can't equip two mills identically and get the same results. Withal, ParkSpray installations that always deliver adequate humidity prove splendid investments.

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# Improvement in Fancy Cloth Manufacture

By K. L. B.

**T**HAT there has been a very great improvement in the fancy cotton fabrics produced in Southern mills is well recognized by any one who is at all familiar with selling conditions. This improvement includes not only the styling of the fabric, but also the quality of the yarns, from which the cloths are woven. It may be that the class of fabrics which have been selling for the past few years has had much to do with the better appearance, but without a part, at least, of the improvement is due to the natural progress of a rapidly growing South, and a part to the increased experience obtained from a free interchange of manufacturing and finishing knowledge.

A very good illustration of this progress is shown in the development of voile cloths. When these were first produced extensively in cotton, the constructions were not entirely suitable, and the yarns were often irregular and detracted much from the finished product. Gradually mills became accustomed to making such fabrics and were able to determine the correct amount of twist and the right combinations to use in producing a good article, and in order for other mills to obtain business they had to produce better yarns, if they secured many orders on these fabrics, especially if the cloth was considered high class and was to be sold at a comparatively high price.

The use of silk yarn in voile fabrics often showed up cotton yarn irregularities through contrast, and for this reason forced the production of better yarns. When the demand for voiles began to grow less, the interest of buyers on novelty yarn fabrics increased. In many of these materials, the irregular appearance permitted the use of comparatively poor yarn, but the competition which developed and style changes have made it necessary to use much care if the best results be obtained. Similar conditions have been noticed on crepes, and although the finished fabrics are rather irregular in appearance, the yarns must be better than for certain other similar weight materials, because the construction is low, and irregularities appear prominently. Possibly the ideas which have been used most extensively at present for fancy cloth fabrics are novelty yarns and crepe effects. Cloth made by such methods are used extensively for dresses, although there are other uses, and for this reason, a wide distribution is possible. Because light ground cloths have sold well, the use of novelty yarns has been of advantage, inasmuch as their heavy size has allowed much contrast to be developed, and has made it possible for effects to be produced, which at times would be considered undesirable.

One of the most important features in connection with the use of novelty yarns, and one which has not been mentioned to any great extent is that the variety and combinations which are possible in fabrics made from them are more extensively than any other class of cotton cloths formerly produced. A short investigation into the stock of fabrics carried by any large retailer will clearly illustrate this fact. Consumers desire to have a great deal of variety in dress materials, even though they do cling to styles when they are being used, and the use of novelty yarns affords an opportunity seldom experienced. Probably most every novelty yarn fabric is different in some essential respect from other similar cloths, even though the general cloth appearance is duplicated.

The combination of yarn sizes, the twist per inch in the yarn and the cloth, all have a greater result on

cloth effects than they are likely to have when ordinary materials are being manufactured. The fact that a mill has to use machinery and yarn available is also likely to affect the final result or the final product. In addition to the wide range of effects possible from similar yarns, there are different methods of twisting, such as loop, nub, corkscrew, slub and various other ideas, both separately and in combination. In all these ideas, it is possible to use not only different sizes and twists of yarns, but also to use various colors, and in some cases various combinations of materials. All these facts are responsible for a greater variety of styles than have ever before been possible, and have been the means of educating mill men in regards to the development of fabrics.

When novelty yarn cloths first began to appear, a large majority of mill men would have, and did state positively that such fabrics were not feasible. It is true a small proportion of them cannot be so made, but during the past two years many mill men who were positive that such fabrics were not feasible, have found out that they can be made successfully, with comparatively few changes in the machinery of the ordinary mill.

Practically the entire range of effects are produced through the character of the yarn, and up to present, very few attempts have been made to use fancy weaves. Recently, the combination of novelty yarns with other fabrics has allowed a greater possibility in this direction, and certain of the styles which have been developed for next season's use contain simple weaves, which aid in the result, although in most cases the prominent feature is the effect produced through the yarn.

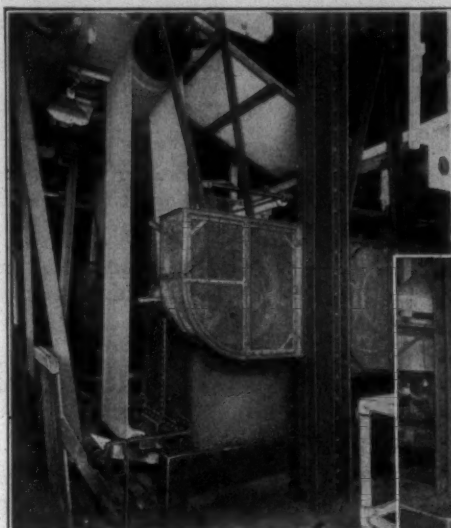
Naturally, the size of the novelty yarn precludes any great use of various weaves, for they would not be visible at all, and in most instances the weaves which are used for the purpose of making novelty yarn more prominent. This is true in the fabric where an ordinary 4 harness twill has been used with a novelty yarn on the face of the cloth, in order to make it more prominent. In other similar lines, somewhat similar methods are being used to show up the novelty yarn effect. Novelty yarn making is complicated yet simple.

Novelty yarn used in the fabric discussed represents very well the general characteristics of most of such materials. It is produced by no special machinery, and can be made by any mill from ordinary yarns. Two twisting processes are employed, one being in one direction and the other in the reverse direction. There are six strands of yarn employed, although in some instances fewer are used to produce similar effects. If special twisters containing two sets of rolls and operating at different speeds are not available, an ordinary spinning frame can be used instead. For the yarn considered in the first twisting process, the ground threads are placed in one set of rolls, while the loop yarns are placed in a second set of rolls.

The speed of the rolls containing the light yarn is practically twice as fast as the rolls delivering the heavy yarn. For this reason, when the yarn is being twisted, the extra light yarn winds around the heavy yarn ground threads, and it not held tightly enough to allow it to be satisfactorily used. Quite a little twist is inserted, inasmuch as a portion of this twist is taken out in the succeeding reverse twisting operation. When this yarn has been completed, it is taken and placed on

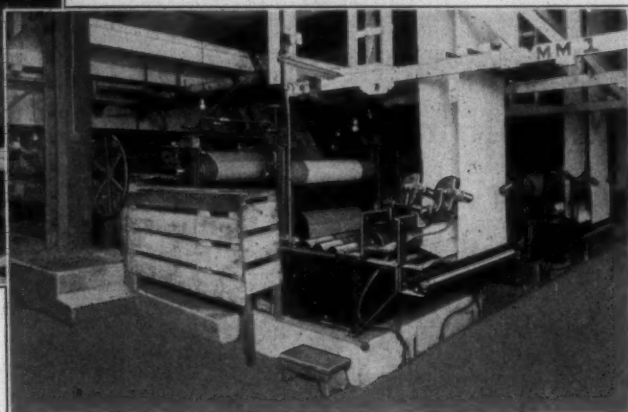
(Continued on Page 32)





*Delivery End—showing two compartments, wash box with overhead drums for the delivery of two strands of cloth going to kier room underneath.*

## COMPLETE MERCERIZING RANGES . . . . .



*Foxwell Guiders—Double  
Mercerizing Pad—Mercerizing  
Tenters.*

Photographs of this mercerizing range were taken in the plant of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

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The Butterworth Organization for years has been conscious of this growing demand for mercer-

ized fabrics; special studies along mercerizing lines have been made by our engineers. We are ready to discuss any phase of mercerizing, and we make all types of machines used in the various processes of mercerizing.

Concerns now engaged in mercerizing, or those who contemplate entering this field, are invited to make use of the data gathered by our Engineering Department.

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**COURTNEY**  
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Penna, Rock Maple Spools

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Persimmon Shuttles

"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting

"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers

*"Buy from the Manufacturer  
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## PERSONAL NEWS

R. Hardin has resigned as night overseer spinning at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

D. H. Cauble has been promoted from day second hand to night overseer of spinning at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Robert Black has been transferred from night to day second hand in spinning at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

H. B. Miller has resigned as superintendent of the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., to become division manager of Ella Division, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.

H. H. Fleming, of Acworth, Ga., has become overseer weaving at the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

J. H. Clark has resigned as overseer weaving at the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

R. H. Walker, president and treasurer of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., who has spent most of the time for the past year taking treatment in Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to his home greatly improved in health.

Billy Nicholson, 12 years old and only son of W. Shepard Nicholson, president of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C., narrowly escaped losing the sight of his right eye when playing bandit with some boy friends, a toy pistol one of them had, exploded, the powder going in the lad's face.

Stockholders of the South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas, re-elected the following board of directors: Harry H. Rogers of Tulsa, Okla.; E. A. Du Bose of San Antonio; T. A. Adams, W. B. Francis, D. C. Giddings, A. A. Hacker, T. A. Low, F. W. Martin, Sam Rubenstein, W. W. Searcy and Will Seidel.

The following officers were elected: Harry H. Rogers, president; T. A. Low, vice-president; E. A. Du Bose, second vice-president; T. A. Adams, secretary-manager, and D. C. Giddings, treasurer.

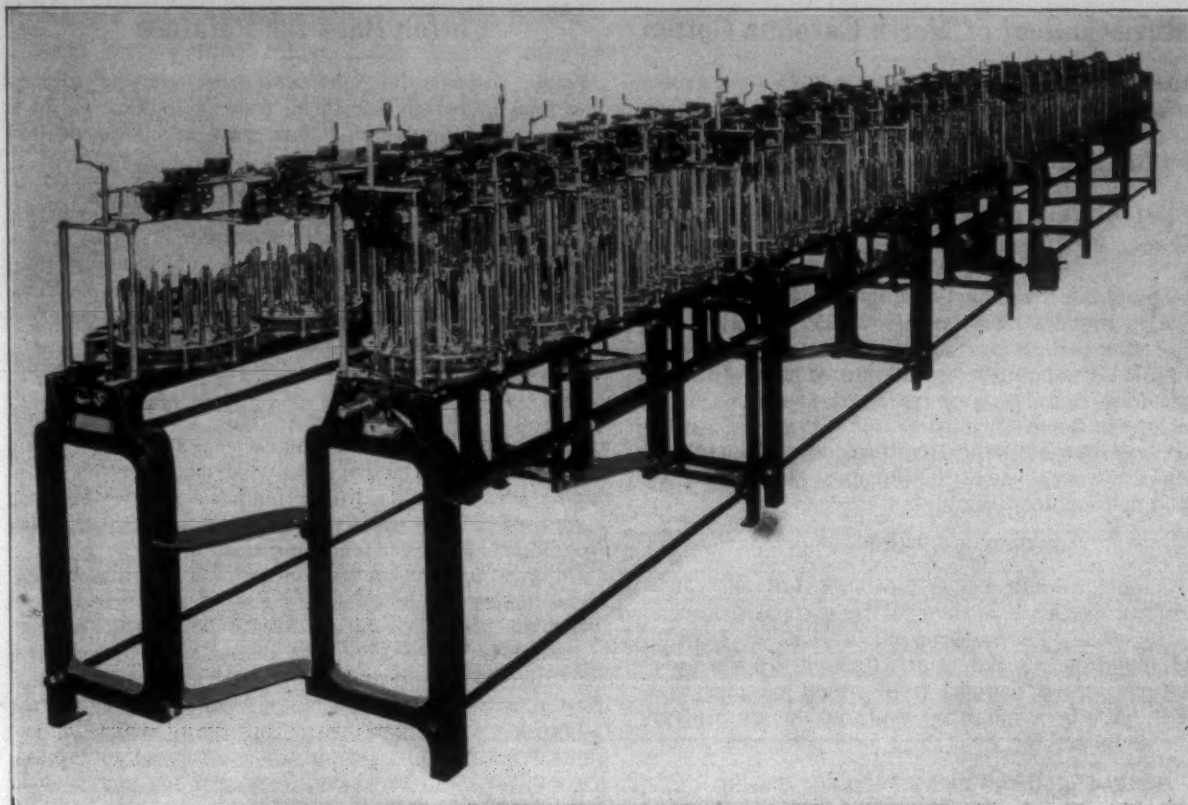
George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., announces the appointment of C. K. Everett as head of the New Uses Section of the Institute.

Mr. Everett will be in charge of the Institute's market studies, research and promotional activities dealing with new and extended uses of cotton. He has been a member of the Institute staff during the past three months.

Before coming to the Institute Mr. Everett had extensive experience in retail merchandising and sales promotion. Following his graduation from Dartmouth in 1916 he was for four years with Lord & Taylor in New York City as divisional merchandise manager. He later held a similar position with Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, and more recently was merchandise manager of the ready-to-wear division at Gimbel's in Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—The addition to the J. M. Allred Mill which was recently planned will be two stories, 125x25 feet, and will be constructed at a cost of approximately \$150,000. The contract was recently awarded to Moser & Bumgardner, of Hickory, N. C. The machinery has been purchased for this addition.





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Fish Lines  
Clothes Lines  
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Wicking  
Sash Cord  
Round Packing  
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Wire Covering  
Round Elastic  
Braids

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RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1863

## Moisture Content of North Carolina Cotton

A test to determine moisture content of cotton grown in various sections of North Carolina has recently been made at the Textile School of North Carolina State College, the investigations being made by Prof. J. T. Hilton.

A report of these findings is given below.

### Origin of Samples.

One hundred and ninety samples of cotton were shipped to the Textile School from four different sections of the eastern part of the State. The samples were pulled from the bales and placed in sealed jars. Twenty-four samples were received from the warehouses of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association at Dunn, Fayetteville and Laurinburg. The Raleigh warehouse of the same association sent one hundred and eighteen samples.

### Climatic Conditions.

The annual rainfall and precipitation for the year of 1928 was in excess of normal in the eastern section of North Carolina. The government stations at Fayetteville, Lumberton, Smithfield and Raleigh are the nearest stations to the sections from which samples were received. All the samples were picked during September and October.

### Method of Determining Per Cent Regain.

The samples were dried to the bone dry state by being placed in an Emerson electrically controlled oven. The samples were weighed before being placed in the oven and again after a period of three hours, during which time they were being dried at a temperature from 200 to 240° F. After the three-hour period, weighings were taken each thirty minutes until three weighings recorded the same.

The rule to find per cent of regain: The weight of the bone dry sample (B) subtracted from the weight of sample as received (W); multiply this answer by 100 and divide by the bone dry weight.

$$\frac{(W-B) \times 100}{B} = \% \text{ regain.}$$

(Regain is a measure or index of hygroscopic moisture content in textile materials based upon the bone dry weight.)

### Conclusions.

The total average per cent regain was 8.25 (gin cut and mixed staple not considered).

The 1½-inch staple samples contained the highest average moisture content and the 1 inch staple samples the lowest amount. The maximum amount of moisture per bale as by staple was in the 1 1-16-inch samples, and the minimum amount per bale as by staple was in the 15-16 inch samples.

The gin cut and mixed staple samples were not considered.

The Fayetteville section samples contained the highest average moisture content with the Laurinburg section samples containing the lowest amount. A sample from the Dunn section contained the maximum moisture content and a sample for Laurinburg contained the minimum amount.

Strict middling—bright grade samples contained the highest average amount of moisture and the middling—spotted grade the lowest amount.

## Cotton Bags for Potatoes

Potato shippers in Maine are experimenting with a new type of cotton bag to be used in making carload shipments to the principal Eastern markets, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute.

What is said to be the first shipment of Aroostook potatoes in cotton bags to New York has just been received by the Institute. This shipment from H. B. Kelly & Co., of Caribou, Maine, was made in connection with a special survey by which the Institute is seeking to increase the use of cotton bags as containers for fruits and vegetables, in small retail quantities.

For several years Idaho potato growers have used cotton bags successfully in making shipments in twenty-five pound containers. This year Long Island growers and shippers are marketing a part of their shipments to the metropolitan district in cotton bags having a capacity for fifteen pounds. Besides making a convenient package for city consumers, these bags provide an effective advertising medium.

Shippers in Aroostook County in Maine are taking an enthusiastic interest in the use of cotton bags and report that they have found three important advantages in their favor. One advantage is that small cotton bags are easier to handle than other small containers. They have a further advantage of permitting a freer circulation of air and thus preventing decay which sometimes develops when certain types of closed containers are used and the packages are stored for any period. A third advantage lies in the improved appearance of the cotton bag.

A fifteen-pound potato bag represents the use of about three-quarters of a square yard of fabric which is important to the housewife-purchaser for its re-use value. The stencil lettering can be easily removed so that the bags when cleaned are suitable for making aprons, shoe bags, children's play garments, dust cloths and novelty toys to be stuffed with cotton batting.

The significance of this relatively new market for cotton bags is apparent when it is realized that the average annual crop of Maine potatoes in the period 1921 to 1925 amounted to 35,000,000 bushels. Shipments to important markets are made in carload lots, which average about 2,400 pecks in each car.

## American Chatillon Reports Progress

Rufus W. Scott, Chairman of the Board, has announced that the commercial production of the American Chatillon Corporation is increasing rapidly.

Additional equipment is being continuously installed in the textile and finishing departments to keep pace with the increased spinning facilities.

The acetate plant of the American Chatillon Corporation is now producing daily 2,000 pounds of Chace-lon, the acetate yarn, of 75 denier, 20 filament.

The viscose plant is producing more than 4,000 pounds per day of 150 denier, 40 filament, Sunbeam brand rayon yarn.

The modern mill village of the American Chatillon Corporation is now complete and is largely occupied. It consists of 471 new brick houses with concrete floor porches. Each house is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and has all modern conveniences.

Regular classes are now being conducted in the 14-room schoolhouse of the village. The American Chatillon Corporation has installed and fully equipped an employees' cafeteria and plans are now being completed for a well-stocked modern village store.



## Power Requirements in the Card Room

Stanley D. Berg, District Rep., Fafnir Bearing Company

Truth must be forged from the metal of fact, was a statement used by President Hoover in his last campaign.

There is no doubt that when the searchlight of fact shines on any one particular subject it will reveal truth and those who are willing to look and see, and are of an open mind to receive this truth will not find it hard to understand why the same methods used in modern machinery everywhere is not also good for their line of manufacturing.

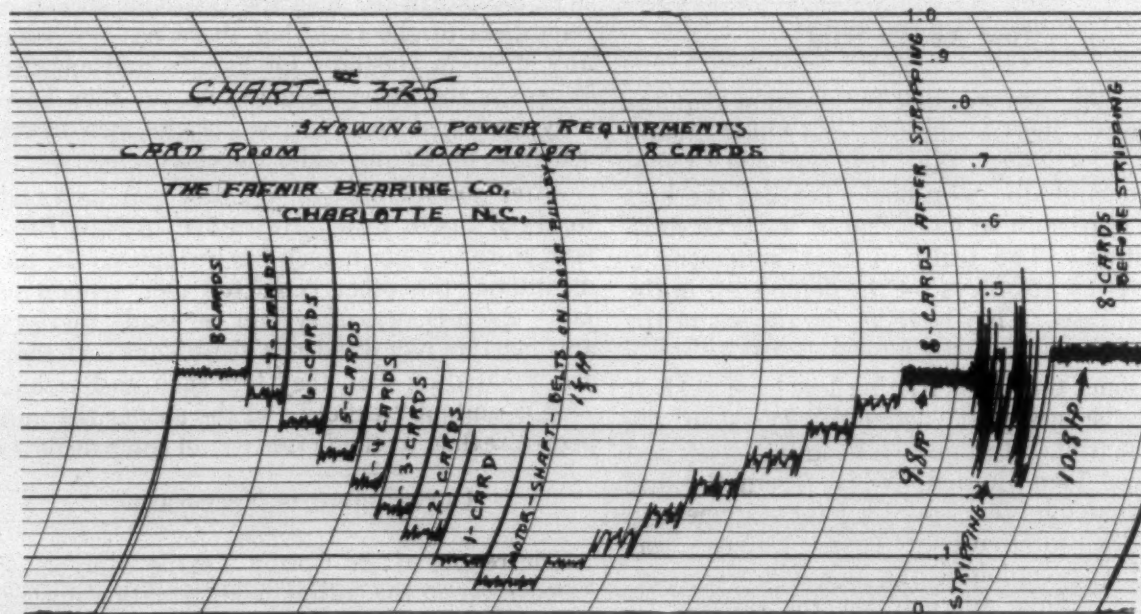
New ideas and new equipment is constantly replacing that which was used by our forefathers and the present day demands that we know what we are doing and be willing that to them the truth be forged from the metal of fact.

In playing the searchlight of fact on the power re-

quirements to drive the card alone. The picture shows starting load of each additional card, and then its actual running load.

When it is so clear to see how fact will reveal truth it is hard to understand why some still express doubt as to the efficiency of the ball bearing in its rapid step of replacing the old type of plain friction bearing on line shafting and machinery.

In the above instance the power was reduced approximately ten per cent by removing the friction bearings in the line shaft hangers and replacing them with the modern Fafnir deep groove and unit in the old hanger frames which were used for the plain bearings. This saving paid for the ball bearings in about two years, and when proper lubricant is used that will not separate under cotton mill conditions we find no drip of oil to damage any of the manufactured goods. This leaves no question as to the truth which was forged from the metal of fact.



quirements of a group of eight cotton cards, driven by a ten horsepower motor a very clear picture was made of the power required before and after stripping this group of cards.

By referring to the above picture of the Esterline chart, registering actual power passing through the motor, we see that the power required before stripping was ten and eight tenths horsepower and after stripping was nine and eight-tenths horsepower.

This fact of difference in horsepower is understood by cotton mill men, but seldom do we see a picture which confirms the common understanding of that truth.

You will also note that this picture of fact also shows that amount of power that was relieved from the motor as each belt was shifted to the loose pulley, and that one particular card mechanism stopped. This is continued until all the cards have stopped and motor is only driving shaft with belts all on loose pulleys.

The next picture shows how fact forges the truth of high starting loads of cards, and while it took nine horsepower to start the first card, with all other belts on loose pulleys, yet it only required about two and a half horsepower to run this card, along with the shaft and other loose pulleys of the seven other cards, when same was up to speed and a little more than one horse-

## New National Dye

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., have added a new dye to their line of developed blacks: National Diazine Black S Extra.

When diazotized and developed it produces a rich bloomy black. Due to this quality, it is particularly suitable for mercerized cotton sewing thread, silk sewing thread, and silk piece goods. Diazotizing and developing also increases its fastness to light, perspiration, and hot pressing.

As a direct dye it is used in shading raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, cotton and silk hosiery, cotton rayon and silk hosiery.

It dyes animal and vegetable fibres substantially the same, and is therefore adaptable for the dyeing of union fabrics, especially in the production of mode shades. Because of its solubility and level dyeing properties, it can be used in circulating machines.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cannon Mills, Inc., was low bidder at 15 cents per yard net, for the Army contract to furnish 15,375 yards of 42-inch, unbleached sheeting. Other bidders were Samuel E. Falkenburg, 19.85 net; Terminal Supply Co., 19.17 net; and S. B. Marks, 15.34 less one 10 or one-half 20.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

### Just As We Said

Some time ago we took the position that the activities of the Communists and allied organizations, including the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union, were nothing more than a "racketeering" proposition. The truth of that statement is borne out by attorneys for the defendants in the Aderholt case. They have let the cat out of the bag.

For some time past friction has been evident among the group of defense lawyers in the Aderholt trial. It came to a head last week and Attorneys Tom Jimison, W. H. Abernathy and John Randolph Neal issued a joint statement in which the International Labor Defense was charged with exploiting the men who were convicted of killing Aderholt for the purpose of raising money to further the cause of communism.

An extract from the statement from the attorneys says:

International Labor Defense appealed to the public throughout the world for funds with which to defray the expenses of the case and, according to their own public statements to the press, they collected vast sums for this purpose. Notwithstanding this, the expenses of the case, to our knowledge, were largely defrayed by the American Fund for Public Service, Inc., the same acting through the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union. What became of sums collected we do not know, except that International Labor Defense ran a tremendous propaganda mill here, sending out enormous quantities of literature and sending speakers throughout the country, ostensibly in behalf of the defendants but actually in furthering the cause of Communism.

Although great sums are reported to have been raised, at each of the three attempts to try the case, defense counsel faced a comparatively empty treasury and frequently had to call upon the American Civil Liberties Union and American Fund for Public Service, Inc., to send money to meet pressing expenses.

This statement fits in exactly with our own ideas on the subject. It gives the inside story and leaves little else to be said.

Southern mill workers who are being urged to join the National Textile Workers union might as well face the facts. Not by any stretch of their imaginations can they believe that the union is interested in their welfare. The Red agitators came South with but two purposes. They wish to raise money and to help the communist party. It makes no difference to them whether the mill employees work 48 hours per week or 75. They are no more interested in mill conditions than we are in working conditions in Mars.

Still, the radicals continue to raise money all over the North to "help the Gastonia strikers," regardless of the fact that there has not been any strike in Gastonia for months and months. Where is the money going? As yet they have only furnished bond for two of the men under sentence for killing Chief Aderholt.

After considerable delay, they put up bond for Fred Erwin Beal. He rushed to New England to raise more money for the cause. In the meantime, the other convicted men remain in jail. As prisoners they can be made martyrs and martyrs pay dividends these days. If they are released on bail, they lose their cash value.

It is quite a "racket" and the sooner the mill people realize it, the better for all concerned.

### Curtailment is Necessary

The report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association on the cotton goods situation during October reflects the dull market of the past month. Sales were 78.5 per cent of production, unfilled orders showed a decrease of 9.9 per cent during the month and stocks increased by 5.1 per cent.

Thus the picture of current conditions is unfavorable. It points clearly to the necessity of curtailment.

In spite of the poor showing of trade in October the situation for the first ten months of the year is much more encouraging. Since January, 1929, shipments of cotton cloths reported in these statistics have been 101 per cent of production. Sales have amounted to 98.5 per cent of production and stocks have been reduced since January by 7.4.

In view of the conditions that have prevailed this year, we think that the record of the first ten months has been unusually good.

As we have stated several times recently, for many years the mills have been accustomed to curtailment during the summer months and are



usually able to return to full time at this season of the year. In many past years they have run full time in the fall, regardless of whether or not the market justified capacity production. This year, with a clear picture of the situation before them, we are sure that they will continue to curtail to meet the lessened demand. It is the only logical thing to do. Having kept stocks at a low point all year, it will be folly to pile them up now. It seems reasonable to expect that the fall demand will develop soon. In the meantime, it is best to keep the house in order until the delayed demand asserts itself.

General business conditions, brought about by the decline in stocks, have been very much disturbed recently and have, of course, tended to slow up trading in the textile as well as the other markets.

Manufacturers of print cloths and narrow sheetings have decided to curtail their output by at least 27 per cent. It is encouraging to note that this action was taken promptly. It is certain to have a stabilizing effect upon the markets for these constructions. We hope that mills making other goods will see the necessity of similar action.

The necessity of curtailment is always regretted, but under present conditions there is nothing else to do. To continue to produce for stock would bring about a much worse situation than now exists.

### Humidifying Practice

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing a report on Humidifying Practice prepared by the Technical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The committee is composed of representative engineers and manufacturers who have made a close study of humidifying problems. It contains a great deal of information of value to everyone who is concerned with humidification. It will be found of especial benefit to mill men who are purchasing new humidifying equipment. The factors that should determine the selection of equipment for certain conditions are very clearly set forth.

A comparison of the various types of humidifying apparatus, and a very informative discussion of adequate evaporative capacity are important parts of the report. The recommendations to intending purchasers are extremely practical.

As the report states, humidifying equipment should not be purchased as mere merchandise. It is purchased to produce certain results under certain conditions and its value to the user lies in its value to produce the required results.

We are sure that the report will go far in shedding new light on the subject of humidification and will be welcomed by manufacturers of equipment as well as by users.

### George Sloan

The elevation of George A. Sloan to the presidency of the Cotton-Textile Institute will, we are sure, be met with very general approval of the membership. Mr. Hines, because of lack of time to continue actively at the head of the Institute, found it necessary to retire as president, but will continue as chairman of the board. Mr. Sloan's selection as Mr. Hines' successor was logical and wise.

Mr. Sloan has been actively identified with the work of the Institute since it was organized. He has handled his duties in a thoroughly competent and effective manner. We are quite sure he will be accorded the support and confidence of the members of the Institute and that he will carry on the work begun by Mr. Hines in a highly satisfactory manner.

### Interesting, if True

We note the following item in the Spartanburg Herald:

The first complete loom ever built in the South, a 56-inch Jacquard used for weaving fancy cloth, left the plant of Standard Looms, Inc., here yesterday for a Southern textile mill.

This is interesting but not exactly true, for about twenty-five years ago the American Machine Company, of Charlotte, which was owned by the late D. A. Tompkins, built and shipped about two hundred Tompkins Looms. About seventy-five of them were wide looms for a mill at Monroe, N. C. The looms shipped from Spartanburg, S. C., are the first automatic looms ever built in the South but not the first looms as stated.

### Truth Will Out

Regarding the most recent developments in the activities of the Communists the Gastonia Gazette very aptly says:

"The troubles of the Communists and their sympathizers and attorneys grow from day to day. Just now the lawyers associated in the recent trial in Charlotte are engaged in a bitter controversy with each other. They are all out for what money they can get out of it. None of them are particularly interested in the welfare of the victims of the troubles. Would that this community had seen the agitators in April as they see them now."

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**Trenton, Tenn.**—It is understood that the Trenton Mills, recently destroyed by fire, as noted, will be rebuilt.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—The plant of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, which covers seven acres, will be ready for operation within 30 days. While beginning operations within 30 days the plant will not be up to full capacity for about 90 days.

**Kingsport, Tenn.**—The Fisher-Beck Hosiery Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by Raymond Fisher and C. R. Beck. The new company, it is understood, will establish a plant to make wool hose.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—It is reported here that the Allen-A Company, nationally known hosiery manufacturers of Kenosha, Wis., are considering plans for building a plant in the Piedmont Carolinas. The company, which is capitalized at 4,000,000, makes an extensive line of various types of hosiery.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The recent incorporation of the Ivey Weavers is merely a step in the organization of the Ivey Mill Company, which go into effect January 1, 1930, it is stated officially. It is not a new company, as was at first understood. The capital stock, as mentioned in the charter, is \$600,000; and subscribed stock at \$300; incorporators: G. H. Geitner, J. G. H. Geitner and J. S. Geitner, all officials of the Ivey Mill Company.

**Talladega, Ala.**—The new \$40,000 office building of the Bemis Bag Company has been completed. R. L. Young is superintendent of the plant that is being completed here. The new office building will soon be occupied by the officials and office force of the mills, the move to be made as soon as the paved street is completed through the village to the building. One section of the pavement has been opened to traffic and the other parts are being completed as rapidly as possible.

**Hickory, N. C.**—Construction work on a new hosiery mill below Highland has been started for Wade H. Shuford, president of the Longview Hosiery Mill Company. The entire building, when completed with machinery and all equipment, will cost approximately \$150,000. It will be of modern mill construction, two stories high. Around 100 workers will be employed in the new plant which is expected to be completed in about four months.

**Griffin, Ga.**—Plans which call for spending \$400,000 in improvements to the Griffin Cotton Mills, of Griffin, and the textile village have been announced by W. H. Hightower, who is president of the Hightower interests of Thomaston, Ga., and Griffin, which recently purchased this textile manufacturing plant from the receiver. Mr. Hightower stated that they will put in new machinery at the mill, clean up and paint the village of the mill and hope to have the plant operating on a full time basis within the next four or five months. While the mill will be shut down during the reconstruction work, Mr. Hightower stated that all employees would be given free house rent until it was running again.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Augusta, Ga.**—The plant of the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, maker of osnaburgs and ducks, now in receivership, has been ordered sold by Judge L. Franklin, at public auction Monday, December 2. The plant, which is equipped with 6,840 ring spindles and 216 broad and 120 narrow looms, is being operated by former President J. C. F. Clark, while former Secretary C. M. Carroll is receiver.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Duchess, Inc., manufacturer of rayon underwear, is now turning out 2,000 dozen garments a week and when full capacity is reached will turn out 3,500. Officials expect to work up to full capacity as soon as they can train workers.

The line consists of bloomers, panties, chemises, step-ins, vests, dancettes, gowns and pajamas, both tailored and laced trimmed. The knitted fabric of which they are made comes from a Brooklyn mill. The sales headquarters are in New York. Alfred Jepson is president and secretary and N. S. Baum is treasurer.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Twenty-five thousand spindles of the long-draft type will be installed in Spartan Mills by Saco-Lowell Company early in the New Year, according to announcement made here. The contract between Spartan Mills and Saco-Lowell Company was recently closed and replacement of the existing spindles will begin about January 1 or as soon thereafter as possible.

Spartan Mills has 85,000 spindles. The size of the plant will not be enlarged, but 25,000 of the present spindles will be removed to make room for the new long-draft spindles to be installed.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Elliott Knitting Mills, at Hickory, is completing the construction of a modern two-story mill building 100 by 140 feet in which will be installed 12 full fashioned hosiery machines. The machines have already been purchased and will be installed and put in operation immediately upon delivery. The 12 machines will occupy half the total floor space in the present building, the remainder being reserved for storage, packing and shipping and other departments.

It is reported that the plans of the Elliott Knitting Mills contemplate the building and equipping of another similar unit as soon as this new plant is in smooth operation. If this further addition is built, it will give this concern a total of 48 machines on full fashioned hosiery.

**Chester, S. C.**—A. S. Robbins, vice-president and general manager of Springstein Mills, announced that they would shortly begin installation of 350 automatic looms for the manufacture of print cloths and narrow sheeting.

The plant, which has been idle for some time, will resume full time operations next Monday, he said. Mr. Robbins stated that they had a considerable quantity of dyed cotton that they would have to run off with other cotton into gingham first, such as they have hitherto manufactured. As rapidly as this cotton is run off, the gingham looms will be moved and the automatic print cloths and sheetings looms will be installed. It is thought that the plant will be equipped

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COMPANY

Leather Curriers, Importers and Manufacturers of  
Belting and Textile Leathers

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

with the new machinery probably within the next 90 or more days. This plant now has a spindleage of 14,560 and a battery of 610 looms. Col. LeRoy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, is president and H. S. Adams, of Chester, secretary and treasurer.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—By the first of the new year production at Spartan Mill No. 2 will be increased 20 per cent with the installation of new machinery, according to officials of the mills. Present production is around 2,400,000 yards per month and the increase will place the number of yards around 2,880,000, they state. The company has placed an order for 25,000 new spindles of the long draft type, which will replace approximately the same number of old style spindles.

Installation is being planned for the first part of January and four to six weeks will be required for completion. The work of installation will be conducted in such a way as to prevent a decrease in production while the machinery is being set up, officials said.

This machinery is being installed only in Mill No. 2, which uses about 50 per cent local and 50 per cent Western cotton. This plant manufactures print cloth exclusively.

**Burlington, N. C.**—An addition three stories high, 56 by 85 feet, is being built on the west end of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, in West Burlington. The job is under the direct supervision of the mill officials.

W. M. Williams, secretary and manager for the company, stated that the building will be used for an increase in the manufacture of fine rayon cloths. The specific type of machinery to be installed is indefinite at this time, but will probably be the broad type of loom, Mr. Williams stated.

### Sloan President of Textile Institute

Walker D. Hines resigned as president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and was elected chairman of the board of directors at a meeting Friday of the Institute's executive committee. George A. Sloan, who has been secretary of the Institute for the past three years, was elected president.

The executive committee chose Paul B. Halstead secretary to succeed Mr. Sloan and created the new office of executive vice-president which will be filled by William Raymond Bell.

By its action the executive committee follows recommendations which Mr. Hines made at the annual meeting of the Institute last month. At that time Mr. Hines stated that he wished to be relieved of the strain and pressure of his duties as administrative head of the Institute, but if desired by the Institute would be glad to continue as chairman of the board. His suggestion

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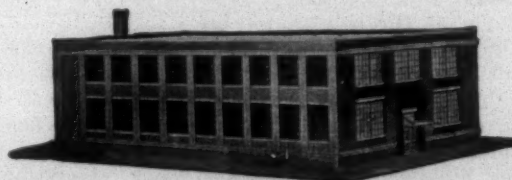
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"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.



that Mr. Sloan be named the president was accepted with the understanding that the Institute and the industry will continue to have the benefit of Mr. Hines' experience and advice in a very active way. The new office of chairman of the board was created by the executive committee in order to effect this change. Mr. Hines will continue to be a member of the law firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr, Travis & Marshall in which he has been a partner for several years.

The changes authorized by the executive committee will be effective at once.

### Curtail Output of Print Cloths and Sheetings

Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton mills will reduce production on narrow sheeting and print cloth by at least 27 per cent on the present output it was indicated at a meeting of cotton mill officials held here Tuesday.

Sixty-five cotton mill executives, representing 90,000 looms or 70 per cent of the looms operated in the manufacture of print cloth and narrow sheetings in the Tuesday morning and continued until late afternoon. this morning and continued until late afternoon.

A general discussion of the situation developed a very general appreciation of the print cloth and narrow sheeting mills, to avoid overproduction, during the present business depression emanating from an unsettled market, according to the statement of George Sloan of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The meeting of the mill executives was held in secret, all persons other than those identified with the industry being excluded.

At the close of the session President Sloan issued the following statement:

"The discussion at the meeting developed a very general appreciation of the print cloth and narrow sheetings mills avoiding over-production during the present financial depression growing out of the unsettled condition in the financial market and other recent factors.

"Following the meeting practically every mill represented the distribution of their wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. He was graduated from Duke University with an A.B. degree in 1911.

Mr. Sloan has been identified with the Institute ever since its activities were organized in October, 1926. Prior to that time he had been for four years secretary of the Copper & Brass Research Association. He is 36 years old and was graduated from the law school of Vanderbilt University in 1915. He was born in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Halstead has been in charge of the Institute's statistical work during the past two and a half years. Prior to that he was for seven years assistant to the late William Whitman, Sr., president of the William Whitman Company, Inc., of Boston, Mass. He was born in Black Hills, S. D., and was graduated from Harvard University with a B.S. degree in 1913.

Mr. Bell has been associated with Cannon Mills in New York City for the past 18 years. During the first part of that period he was head of the export department of that firm. Since 1919 he has been in charge of sented in attendance indicated their purpose, in view of the present financial emergency and consequent falling off in demand for cotton textiles, to make a substantial reduction in his production.

**Stripper X**

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**Stripper X** for Celanese Yarn

Celanese is stripped to a pure white regardless of the shade by the **Stripper X** method. Send us your dye yarns and we will strip and forward formula.

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141 North Front Street, Philadelphia

Sole Manufacturers of **rt hocen**

Chemicals  
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## Improvement in Fancy Cloth Manufacture

(Continued from Page 20)

another similar frame and is then retwisted with two ends of heavy yarn.

The retwisting or in other words the untwisting, of the first yarn loosens the extra light yarn, and produces loops in an irregular fashion, when the extra yarn slips away from the ground yarn, and these loops are bound down firmly by the second twisting process. It is sometimes the case that the extra yarn in the first twisting process is delivered at one certain point on the ground yarn, thus creating a nub or bunch. This sort of yarn may or may not be retwisted, the method depending a good deal on the amount of twist imparted, and somewhat upon the use which is to be made of the product. Recently, we have noted yarns which were made in a method such as previously described, but which had in addition a nub effect used as a binder for the first process. Then there is the wide range of effects which are made through the introduction of either white or colored cotton stock, which yarns have been continuously used in certain classes of goods such as cotton flannels.

A different amount of twist in either twisting operation will effect the result and so will a change of yarn sizes or a relative change in the speed of the delivery roll. In the retwisting process, the binding yarn is delivered about ten per cent faster than the previously twisted yarn, this being done so as to produce the best effect, although with some yarns the binder is delivered at the same speed as the previously twisted product.

In order to obtain anything like a correct cost, when the various yarn sizes are used, it is necessary to obtain the yarn analysis with the percentages of take-up, or relative yarn sizes. To make the problem somewhat clearer we have to use a relative single yarn size where two ends of any yarn are used. With the take-ups in twisting the relative yarn sizes are as follows: 25-1 for the ground yarn; 7.5-1 for the loop yarn, and 22.5-1 for the retwist yarn. Using the ordinary method to obtain the resulting yarn size when three different sizes of yarn are twisted together, that is to divide the highest yarn size by itself and the coarser sizes in succession, and then to add the results obtained. When this is completed, the highest yarn size is again divided by the result obtained, thus giving the complete yarn size.

In the yarn in the fabric under discussion, the size is approximately 4.6-1. Assuming that the cost of the single yarns in the mill is known accurately, it is a comparatively easy problem to obtain the cost for each size of yarn used in producing the novelty yarn results. Inasmuch as the novelty yarn, when completed, contains 3.864 yards per pound, this number of yards divided by the yards per pound in each yarn, and multiplied by the cost, will give the correct result.

It will thus be seen that the various yarns used in making the novelty yarn cost 36.84 cents per pound. To this amount there must be added the various labor, expense and other items for the two twisting operations. In some cases, the labor cost is high, because a good deal of experimentation has to be made before satisfactory results are produced.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE SHARES DECLINE 88c IN BID QUOTATIONS

Charlotte, N. C.—The weekly summary of Southern textile shares issued by R. S. Dickson & Co., gives the average in bid price of twenty-five of the most active common stocks at 87.56 for the week's close. This fig-

ure represents a loss of 88c per share as compared with the close for the previous week.

## Cloth Statistics Show Less Favorable Situation

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of October, 1929, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Production during the four weeks of October amounted to 283,064,000 yards, or at the rate of 70,766,000 yards per week.

Shipments during October were 265,450,000 yards, equivalent to 93.8 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 222,196,000 yards or 78.5 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 362,657,000 yards, representing an increase of 5.1 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on October 31st were 395,698,000 yards, representing a decrease of 9.9 per cent during the month.

During the first ten months of 1929, the groups reporting in these statistics produced 2,938,501,000 yards. Shipments for the ten months period were 2,967,587,000 yards or 101.0 per cent of production; and sales amounted to 2,894,424,000 yards, equivalent to 98.5 per cent of production. Since January 1, 1929, stocks have been reduced 7.4 per cent.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

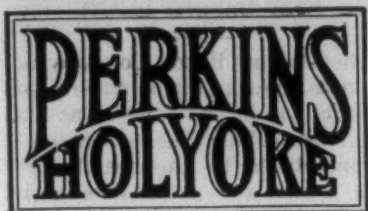
## NEOLAN ORANGE GRE AND NEOLAN BROWN R

In circular No. 322 the Society of Chemical Industry in Basel brings to notice two new representatives of the Neolan series, Neolan Orange GRE and Neolan Brown R.

Due to its excellent quality of level dyeing and its exceeding fastness to light especially for piece dyeing Neolan Orange GRE also is adapted for combining with other Neolan dyestuff. Cotton, art silk, and acetate silk effects remain white. The new product is advantageously used in printing due to its good solubility. Dyeings are discharged to a pure white with hydro-sulphite R Conc. Ciba. Neolan Brown R is suited for dyeing wool in all stages of manufacture, such as loose wool, carded wool, yarn and piece. The dyeings are of excellent fastness to light and the new product combines readily with Neolan Orange GRE, Neolan Blue 2G, Neolan Green BL Conc. in preparing dark brown shades. Cotton effects are but lightly dyed, viscose and acetate silk remain pure white. Neolan Brown R can be used to advantage for coloring pure and weighted silk and also for the dyeing of leather. Dyeing is carried out in the customary manner for Neolan dyestuffs.

Washington, D. C.—The Cotton Marketing Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, has just begun a series of experiments in cotton fabric construction, with a view to developing fabrics most suitable for use as bagging for cotton bales.



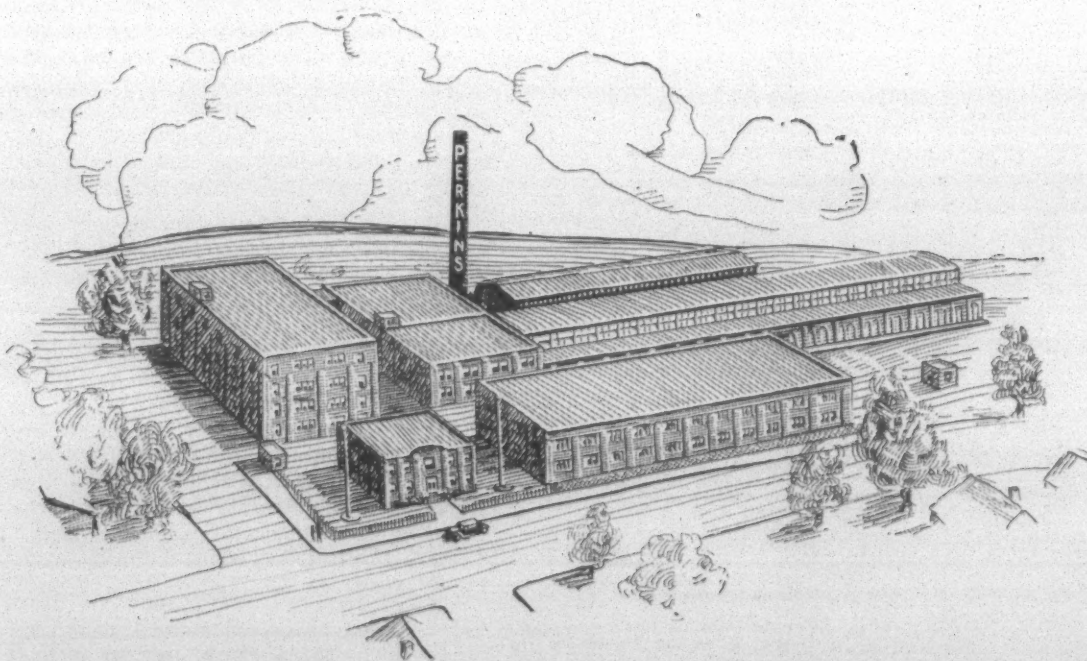


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| Hart Products Corp.                | —    | Vogel, Joseph A. Co.               | 45   |
| Hercules Powder Co.                | —    | —W—                                | —    |
| H. & B. American Machine Co.       | —    | Washburn, Inc.                     | —    |
| Houghton, E. F. & Co.              | 34   | Washburn Printing Co.              | 48   |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.              | —    | Watts, Ridley & Co.                | —    |
| Howard-Hickory Co.                 | 42   | Wellington, Sears & Co.            | 46   |
| Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.          | —    | Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.   | 17   |
| Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.           | —    | Whitin Machine Works               | —    |
| —I—                                | —    | Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.     | 48   |
| Isell-Jefferson Co.                | 28   | Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.         | —    |
| —J—                                | —    | Williams, J. H. Co.                | —    |
| Johnson, Chas. B.                  | —    | Wolf, Jacques & Co.                | —    |
| —K—                                | —    | Wood, T. B. Sons Co.               | —    |
| Kaumagraph Co.                     | —    | Woodward, Baldwin & Co.            | 46   |
| Keever Starch Co.                  | 38   |                                    |      |

## NEW DuPONT PLANT

The DuPont Rayon Company announces the starting of Acele rayon production in its new plant at Wayneboro, Va. This new rayon is manufactured by the acetate process under the same patents by which the Rhodiaseta yarns are made in France. Experimental lots of the new yarn will be ready for weavers and knitters within the next few weeks.

For some time the DuPont Company has been importing small lots of Rhodiaseta yarn and some extremely attractive experimental fabrics have been produced. The fabrics made from this new acetate yarn have exceptional resistance to stains, dust, dirt and moisture. They possess a superior feel, with neither shrink nor stretch and possess exceptional color fastness when dyed. When woven or knitted in combination with other yarn attractive cross dyed effects may be obtained.

The site of the new plant is at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, close by the Jefferson highway as it passes through Waynesboro. The buildings are brick and steel construction and comprise four main groups, the chemical building, spinning building, a factory building and power house.

Detroit—Production of upholstery materials by the Ford Motor Company in its Highland Park manufacturing unit has now reached 25,000 to 30,000 yards weekly, it is announced by executives of the company. While this output takes care of a substantial proportion of its requirements heavy purchases will still continue to be made from outside firms, it is stated, as there is no present intention on the part of the Ford company to expand its manufacturing operations for these materials.

## PATENTS

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P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.



## Elementary Spinning Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 11)

Now, use the short method. I will repeat the rule for the short method.

Present speed  $\times$  present pulley  $\div$  speed wanted = new pulley.

Example:

$$\frac{64000 \times 10}{7000} = 9.14 \text{ new pulley.}$$

Note how much shorter the short method is, and it is more simple than the long one is. If all the rules are remembered, you will find speed very easy.

(Continued Next Week)

## Tentative Plush Specifications

Washington, D. C.—A tentative minimum standard for mohair upholstery plush for furniture use was adopted at a conference between representatives of manufacturers of the fabric, manufacturers of furniture and I. G. Fairchild of the United States Bureau of Stand-

The standard will not be put into effect, however, pending action of a committee appointed to draft standards for one or more higher grades thought desirable by members of the industry after discussion had developed that there was considerable doubt whether a minimum standard alone would prove satisfactory. This committee, composed of M. G. Curtis, Collins & Aikman Corporation; W. P. Underhill, L. C. Chase & Co.; R. C. Kelley, John Zimmerman & Co.; H. M. Bliss, Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co.; H. H. Schell, Sydney Blumenthal & Co., and Mr. Steiner, representing a plush manufacturer, will report as soon as possible to the National Upholstery Textile Association, which in turn will submit its recommendations to Mr. Fairchild. Another conference will be held at which the additional standards will be adopted, and all standards will be put into effect at the same time.

The minimum specifications adopted, which must be approved by the industry generally before going into effect, provide that the pile shall be composed of 100 per cent genuine mohair, the weight of the pile to be not less than .70 of one pound pure mohair exclusive of seizing per linear yard of 54-inch fabric, exclusive of salvages (54 inches on the pile), with other widths in the same proportion.

During discussion of the specifications it was determined to insert a requirement that the number of pile tufts shall be not less than 250 per square inch, a tuft being the two ends of a pile loop. The pile is to be anchored to the fabric with sufficient firmness to prevent its pulling out in normal use; the color of the pile shall be resistant to light to the extent that it shows no objectionable discoloration or fading when exposed to the rays of a carbon arc lamp, such as the fade-o-meter of its equivalent, for a period of twenty hours; and the fabric shall be treated "by thorough immersion in a moth repellant solution."

Material which measures not less than 53¼ inches nor more than 55 inches wide, exclusive of salvages, shall be considered a commercial delivery for 54-inch material.

The weight of the pile is to be determined by taking three samples two inches square, cut from the fabric not less than six inches from the selvage, from which the pile shall be dissected, each lot being weighed separately after conditioning for at least four hours in air at 70 degrees Fahrenheit and 65 per cent relative humidity.

## Better Lubrication at Less Cost per month

### Can A Loom Lubricant be Profitable?

Certainly—when its use means less spotted cloth—sold at a discount, and when its use lessens bearing wear and lowers cost of lubrication.



Fulfills these requirements.

It stays in bearings—keeps off the goods—greatly diminishing the loss of profit from oil-spotted seconds.

And because it stays in bearings—it protects them more continuously from frictional wear—reducing bearing wear and tear and time out for replacements.

And it costs less for lubrication—for it lasts several times as long per application as liquid oil. A real saving in the course of a year.

*Satisfy yourself of these advantages—write today for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."*

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Southern Agent

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:—

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# Industrial Co-Operation at Crompton Company \*

By Lawrence Richmond, Treasurer, Crompton Co.

I AM very glad to have the privilege and opportunity of talking to you today on the subject of Industrial Co-operation at Crompton because we at Crompton are convinced that in these days of strife between Capital and Labor, Industrial Co-operation in some form is the ultimate and only satisfactory solution of an old, old problem. We are sincerely grateful that in 1923 our president, Mr. Frank E. Richmond, had the courage and sincerity of purpose to seek for and find in the experience of Mr. John Leitch, originator of Industrial Democracy, a new method of adjusting the relations between employer and employee, and then had the patience to slowly but steadily convince his organization (managers, overseers and operatives) of the justice of the plan until finally in 1924 it was adopted and put into effect with the whole hearted support of the great majority of the employees. Since then we have found that it has brought harmony and a spirit of mutual help where discord and ill-feeling had occupied our minds. We have found that when storms and misunderstandings or divergent interests have threatened disaster, industrial co-operation with fair play at the helm, has kept our vessel on its course toward the goal for which we were aiming. Our methods in the last six years have been tried and tested and so far they have not been found wanting; therefore we feel we can speak not as idealists or theorists, but as spokesmen for a strictly business policy.

Industrial co-operation at Crompton consists of:

1. A system of employee representation patterned after the United States Government and including the House of Representatives, made up of elected delegates of the workers; a Senate, which comprises the overseers and other keymen of the plant; and a Cabinet made up of the chief executives of the company.
2. A system of economy dividends whereby savings effected through increased effort and greater co-operation are divided equally between management and employees.
3. A system of employee rating which expresses the individual performance of each man in the plant; records his improvement as it develops; serves as a guide when it is necessary to decrease the personnel; and, in short, represents a yard stick whereby the individual may be measured and his worth recognized.

The system of employee representation provides that any subject pertaining to the welfare of the employees and therefore have been at some time subjects of discussion in the House of Representatives, or in its several standing committees—the justice committee, the economy committee or the good and welfare committee—or by special committees representing certain departments which may have been affected. Although according to our by-laws, the management, or cabinet, has the right and power to veto any measure passed by the House or Senate, up to this time that right has never been exercised and never once have any of the many various sets of representatives who have constituted our House brought up to the management a question that was so unreasonable or unfair that it required a veto, and similarly no measure contemplated by the management has been turned down or refused by the employees if its principles were founded on honesty and justice. However, several proposed management measures, when brought into the full light of open discussion and examined from the point of view of the employee,

have been found to contain features that were unfair or impractical and a consequent revision has been made before the measure was put into effect. In other words the causes of discord or misunderstanding are eliminated before-hand and not afterwards. Our keynote is "justify." And we ask ourselves before taking any step affecting our industrial relations, "Can we justify it?" and we of our employees as they make requests of us, "Is it Fair?" "Can they be justified?"

Our system of economy dividends affords a concrete method of reward to company and employees alike for actual savings or gains in our cost of operation. Our wages correspond to the wage scales in effect in other neighboring mills. As our neighbors have gone up or down it was fair that we should do likewise and, because it was fair and justifiable, the procedure has been followed. But the economy dividends are an excess payment made weekly in the pay envelopes and reflecting directly the results of our operations as compared with an arbitrary fixed standard carefully and scientifically worked out. It consists of savings in waste, power, light, repairs, etc., and of savings in the cost of labor per department for comparative yardage processed. It also consists of savings due to the reduction of seconds—remnants—shortages and imperfections allowed for. In other words either the cost must decrease or the quality must improve or both in order for the operatives to earn a dividend. They generally do earn one. Our average for the year 1919 so far is about 7 per cent of the regular payroll. We wish it were more because it means we have also saved 7 per cent for the company, and have improved our quality and are giving better service to our customers.

Our system of employee rating is an open record of the operative's value to the company. The rating card is made out by the overseer and is on file in the personnel department. Every employee may see and does see his card and knows his standing, based on four factors: quality of work, quantity of work, experience, co-operation. If rated poorly they have their chance to improve or they face dismissal. If rated well they may feel secure that no overseer will discharge them without just cause, nor lay them off to permit of a job for a less efficient but more favored operative.

The justice committee of the House is organized as a court of appeal for employees who feel that they have been unjustly discharged or unfairly treated, but it is so long since it has functioned for this purpose that we feel safe in believing that our overseers are governing their departments with justice and fairness and in accordance with the greatest efficiency.

Gentlemen, please consider that the effect of the system of economy dividends and the system of open efficiency ratings make it of prime importance to every man and woman in our employ that every other man and woman does his or her work efficiently and thoroughly. A poor workman in any department means waste instead of savings, losses instead of gains. Our employees, who practically become our partners in the business, can not afford to stand for inefficiency and slovenliness any more than we can. Our interests are identical.

Also please consider that the system of employee representation provides a means and machinery whereby we can explain our problems, our fears, and our worries to those who are equally interested in finding sound solutions. For instance, it is probable that every oper-

\*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.



ative realizes that an order unsatisfactorily filled may mean a lost customer and that lost customers mean reduced work and small wages, conversely they know that good quality and prompt service will mean satisfied customers, reorders, more work and larger wages. "Work for the Customer" is a slogan conspicuously displayed in every department at Crompton, and we all know that he, the customer, is our final and ultimate employer because it is on his orders that we keep or lose our jobs.

The threat of Southern competition has been frankly and openly discussed and ways and means of meeting it have been attempted. Suggestions from the operatives as well as from overseers have been welcomed and tried out. Furthermore every plan devised by the management or its engineers even though it might entail more work or more skill on the part of the operative, if based on fairness to both sides has been willingly tried out and finally adopted if proved to be more efficient or economical.

Now, gentlemen, there are probably many of you who listen somewhat sympathetically to an abstract story of industrial co-operation in some one else's mill but at the same time hesitate to go further because of the perfectly justifiable feeling that you can express in the following words: "This business is my business. I can not afford to risk letting the control of any part of it get away from me."

To these gentlemen let me suggest a few questions for them to ponder:

How many of you do run your business—as far as its industrial relations are concerned—just as you want to?

From 1914 to 1920 when labor was scarce did not fear rather than your will compel many an increase in wages—some unjustified?

In 1922 were there not many who ceased entirely to have anything to say about their industrial relations because their help were listening to other voices rather than to theirs?

Does any manufacturer employ deputy sheriffs and strike-breakers, or depend on militia because he wants to?

Does any manufacturer after fighting his way successfully or unsuccessfully through a strike, find that he has the loyal support of the workers who are back at their posts?

During the succeeding weeks, aye months and even years, does he run his business just as he wants to?

After such an experience or while his neighbors are in the throes does he put into effect all the plans which he may be contemplating to achieve greater efficiency, or does he let prudence or fear hold him back from running his business, just as he wants to?

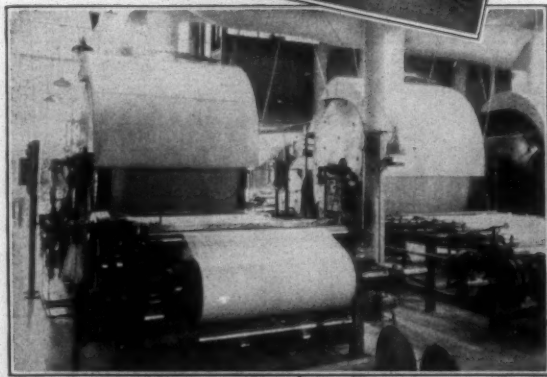
Six years ago, Frank E. Richmond asked himself these questions and the answers launched him and the Crompton Company into what was to us the great experiment—"Putting our trust in the honesty of our fellow man." We expected to encounter many difficulties but even so it seemed better than arming for industrial war with its terrible cost. We then were thinking much as Mr. Ramsey McDonald is now, when, recently in New York he spoke of referring all questions that develop into wars between nations to a judicial committee sitting at the Hague.

As you remember, he said, "We have nothing to fear—if right we will win our case. If we are wrong we don't deserve to win our case. I believe that if we were to arbitrate national causes for the next one hun-

(Continued on Page 40)

## Results Guaranteed!

### With the Tycos System of Slasher Control



If you install the Tycos System of Slasher Control under the supervision of our engineers, the Taylor Instrument Companies will guarantee you a decrease in your warp loom stoppages.

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Write today for further information. The sooner the System is installed, the quicker it starts saving you money.

*Taylor Instrument Companies*

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# Tycos

## Slasher Control System

FOR GUARANTEED RESULTS

## Discussion on Spinning

(Continued from Page 14)

your room, the head room in your room, are all factors in what humidity should be carried in that room. It is true that the average salesman will tell you that you want 55 in the card room, 60 in the spinning room, and as much as God will let you have in the weave room. That is true under certain conditions, and I think each man has to be his own judge in that respect.

In our plant we put in the automatic regulation and on consecutive days changed the regulators to give a different relative humidity. At the same time we hung up in various parts of that room a hygrometer. Then we said to the spinner: "We want you when you consider that this room is running fine, to just open the door and make a mark on that chart."

This lasted for a long period, and we maintained some very extensive tests per 1000 spindles per hour at all hours of the day beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. From those records, when the carder or spinner figured that he had what he considered good running conditions, we found that in our particular case we didn't want any more than about 57 to 59 per cent relative humidity in our spinning room. And that is what we run today.

I know of mills that are running well over 60, and a whole lot more than run around 59 per cent to 60 per cent, but I think that local conditions govern that point.

CHAIRMAN: Does that apply to both the warp and filling?

MEMBER: No. We carry a little more in the warp. We carry it a little over 60 per cent.

CHAIRMAN: Does anyone else want to speak on this subject? It is a very interesting one, humidity and humidity control.

MEMBER: We have one department where if we go above 55 per cent the bottom drops right out of it. Around 53 per cent or 54 per cent is the best. We have another spinning room where if we go under 60 per cent the bottom drops right out. So, as this gentleman said, local conditions govern the amount of humidity that you should put into your room.

MEMBER: I think the size of your ring, the speed of your spindle, the length of your staple, all of those things enter into it.

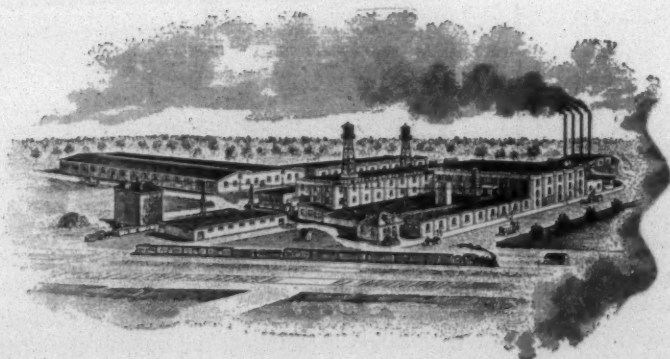
CHAIRMAN: The question is, what is the best place to have that point that you consider best, and without that I don't think that anything in the spinning room will go along right. We must have it in order to get the best results. It seems to me that the statements regarding the handling of the spinning have been very good. It seems to me as though we have covered a large area.

### A Test on Humidity

I just want to tell of a test that I once made. I bought a head that was supposed to deliver 30 pounds of water an hour. We put six of them in a very high studded building. We put through 176 pounds of water per head. But we only used six heads the entire length of that building, over 400 feet long. It was a very warm day, and that water was all measured through a meter. It was a very interesting test and it only goes to show how much water can be absorbed by yarn in a warm spinning room, especially when that spinning room is at the top of the building.

MEMBER: I would like to ask what govern the con-

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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trol, whether it is collective or individual. What sort of control do they have, one central control or what?

CHAIRMAN: Electric control.

MEMBER: Well, do they all start and stop at one time, or are there controls on the individual heads?

CHAIRMAN: It is in sections. If you have a room of 500 feet long, you might have four sections there. You might have four controls in that room. The automatic control is the best thing I have seen yet, and I think everybody will agree with me. It is controlled automatically.

MEMBER: Yes, but we have individual control. One head over here will be running and one over here shut off. Then there is a central control that controls probably part of a room.

CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes. You can control those either individually or collectively. But with the ordinary heads it would be a mighty expensive proposition. You couldn't put a control on everyone of those heads. It would break you.

MEMBER: I think that the individual head lends itself very readily to very even control. We have them in our warp spinning and weaving, where it is high studded. I have taken tests in different parts of the mill under different conditions and find that with this head we won't vary more than three or four degrees at any one point in the room.

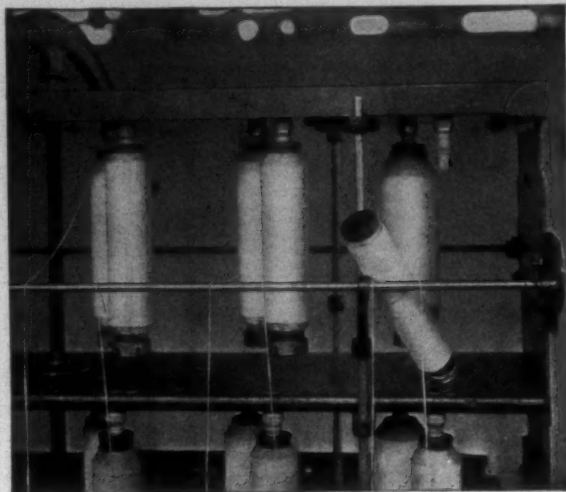
In other parts of the mill where it is lower studded and we use a different head, those rooms are long and narrow and controlled by two controls, one in each end. There we find the drift with the wind so that it is not an uncommon thing to go into that room and find the wind blowing on one end with the heads under that control all running, and on the leeward side of that room the heads are all shut off, showing that the humidity does drift in to that point.

#### Recording Hygrometer Tells the Story

MEMBER: I have a little point here that I would like to bring up. We have a meeting of our overseers in my office once a week. It lasts about half an hour or three-quarters, or so. We have this meeting in order to bring up various matters connected with orders and with things in the mill, and I have found that this humidity business began to occupy our entire meeting time. We had all sorts of arguments about it.

We had a master mechanic in charge of the controls to see that the thing was kept in shape. We have in our plant the central station systems. If the yarn got heavy or if the yarn got light, and we tried to place responsibility, it was humidity every time. It was a wet day and the humidity, etc., and something like that all the time.

I studied that thing over wondering how I was going to get these fellows where they belonged. So finally, right at the drawing where you keep your numbers, right at the finished drawing, I put up a recording hygrometer, and that just clinched the whole thing. You couldn't talk to me about humidity any more, because that gave us a record of exactly what that room was at that place where we kept the numbers, 24 hours a day. They could go and look at that any time, and when the recording hygrometer showed a large percentage of humidity, they had better leave it alone. If it showed that it was the other way, they had to take care of it accordingly. That enabled us to put more time in at our meetings on things other than humidity. I just give you that as a tip, for it was a wonderful thing.



## Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.

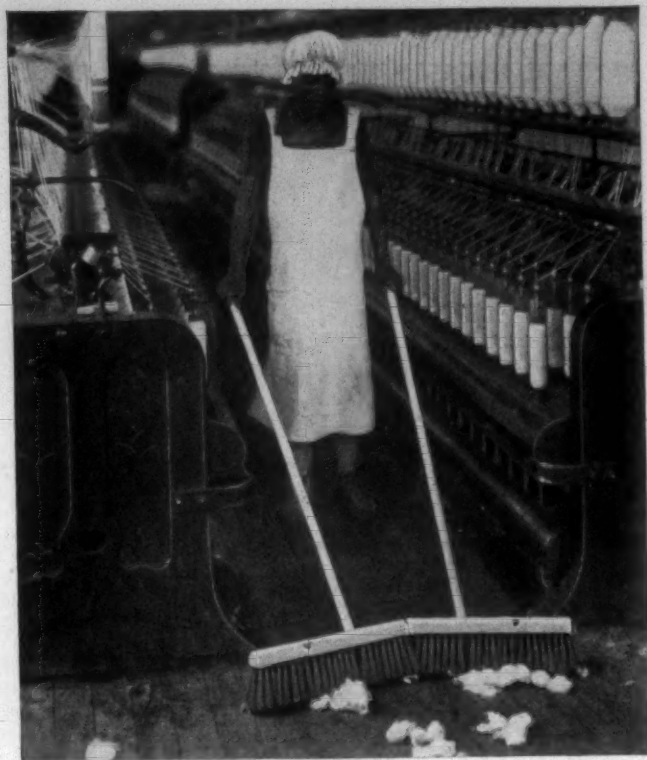


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## BOBBIN HOLDER



## A new sweep to speed work on mill floors

**H**ERE'S the new twin floor sweep, designed especially for textile mills.

With a pair of these sweeps, a cleaner can cover his alleys in a fraction of the time required before; can sweep cleaner too. Note how the two fit together in a V-shape carrying all lint and dust ahead, with fewer back strokes. They are sized to cover the width of an alley. They're obtainable in 12 inch, 14 inch, 16 and 18 inch widths to suit every need.

The 54 inch handle screws in either end of sweep, so as to allow the two brushes to exchange positions and wear evenly on all sides. Brush fiber made of long-wearing Bahia Bass, securely seated.

You'll find this new model a profitable piece of equipment. A pair of the new sweeps will save time and do better cleaning. Prices and further details on request. Ask for Sweep Number 39.

## Atlanta Brush Co.

P. O. Box 1358      Atlanta, Ga.

*For every textile need,  
we make a suitable brush*

## Industrial Co-Operation at Crompton Co.

(Continued from Page 37)

dred years there would be mistakes made. But—balance the mistakes with one hand, and put against them the losses, the destruction, the criminality of war and where does the balance lie? Human mistakes may be hard to bear by the victim of the mistake, but the sort of thing that has been going on generation after generation altogether balances the evils of human mistakes."

Mr. MacDonald spoke of wars of nations. We had been through a war in the textile industry. Many of you were in the fight with us then or have been since. I think you can agree with me that every word I have quoted from Mr. MacDonald can apply to industrial relations as well as relations between nations. Mr. MacDonald is ready to leave to the Hague the settlement of their international disputes. We have found in six years that our system of industrial co-operation has satisfactorily settled all the problems that have arisen between employer and employee. By settling them openly and fairly and with the desire to follow right and justice in so far as they could be discerned, the sparks of human passion have never flared up but momentarily, the seeds of ill-will and misunderstanding have never taken permanent root, the will or desire for conflict seems to be dying out—and our great experiment—"the putting our trust in the honesty of our fellow man" is no longer an experiment.

To us it is a proved success.

## Crop Forecast 15,009,000 bales

Washington.—The forecast cotton crop of the United States, based on reports of conditions of November 1, was placed at 15,009,000 bales by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, which is an increase of 91,000 bales above the estimate of October 1 and 331,000 bales above the crop of 1928.

Ginnings of the crop up to November 1 totalled 10,889,314 running bales, compared with 10,162,482 for 1928 and 9,920,846 for 1927.

The indicated yield for lint cotton per acre is 154.1 pounds, compared with 152.9 pounds during 1928 and 155.8 pounds for the ten-year average, 1918-1927.

### Damage in Carolinas and Virginia

Commenting on the conditions in the cotton belt, the board stated that "further damage to weevil punctured bolls became apparent during the month in the Carolinas and Virginia. Elsewhere weather has gradually favored the maturing and picking of the crop. Loss from frost appears to have been unimportant to November 1. Present indications point to a probable production of American Egyptian cotton in Arizona of 35,000 bales, compared with 30,000 bales in 1928."

The area planted in cotton in India up to October 1 of this year is estimated at 20,812,000 acres, compared with 21,700,000 acres planted to the same date last year, according to a cable received from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of Calcutta. The revised estimate of total acreage planted to cotton in India last season was 26,484,000 acres. During the last fifteen years the estimate of acreage planted up to October 1 has ranged from 75 per cent to 91 per cent of the final estimate.

In most sections of Egypt the weather has been favorable for the cotton crop; second picking has commenced in some parts while in others picking has been completed, according to private reports. It is expected that the total crop will be about the size of last year's crop.



## Women's Silk Hosiery Has Almost Doubled Its Sale

Philadelphia, Pa.—Production of women's full-fashioned hosiery in the United States increased from approximately 12,300,000 dozen pairs in 1925 to more than 22,250,000 dozen pairs in 1928, a gain in value of from \$140,600,000 to \$227,400,000 in 1927, a survey by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce shows. The average increase of more than \$43,000,000 is attributed principally to the vogue of short skirts. Dr. George W. Taylor, who conducted the study, states in his findings.

A sweeping shift from cotton to all silk full-fashioned stockings is noted coincident with the trend toward shorter skirts. In 1919 46.5 per cent of the product of 92 mills, manufacturing 6,323,934 dozen pairs, was entirely of cotton and only 14.8 per cent of silk. In 1928 all-silk stockings of this type with lisle or cotton, only .56 per cent.

Professor Taylor traces the growth of the full-fashioned industry from the post-war conditions of 1919. Latest figures available, those of 1928, give the total number of mills now engaged in this production as 235.

The principal problems facing these mills, according to the survey, are that seasonality of operation must be coped with, and that increasing equipments combined with hand-to-mouth buying have further shifted the style risk to the manufacturer.

## Increase in Output of Hosiery

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production, all classes, during September was 479,336 dozen pairs greater than in the corresponding period a year ago, the figures being 5,056,097 dozen pairs and 4,576,761 dozen pairs, respectively, according to a comparative summary of 288 identical establishments representing 376 mills made public by the Department of Commerce.

Production during September of 300 identical establishments representing 378 mills amounted to 5,275,182 dozen pairs, compared with 5,127,409 dozen pairs for the preceding month. Production during September, by classes, was, in dozen pairs, as follows:

Men's full fashioned, 37,624; men's seamless, 1,842,448; women's seamless, 757,741; boys', misses' and children's, 663,136; infants', 194,222, and athletic, 16,451.

Orders and stocks for September, all classes, were, in dozen pairs, as follows:

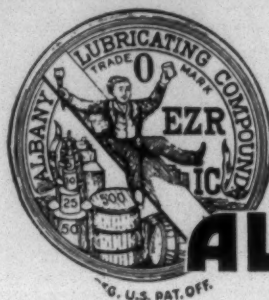
Net shipments, 5,781,209; stock on hand end of month, finished and in the gray, 11,353,913; orders booked, 5,864,511; cancellations, 172,539; unfilled orders end of month, 5,789,172.

Detailed figures on production in September as compared with September, 1928, appear elsewhere on this page.

## MERCERIZING PROCESS TO WORK RAW COTTON

Charles Ahnert, Barcelona, Spain, is reported to be the inventor of a mercerizing process that works from the raw stock of loose cotton making the finished product ready for cones, tubes, skeins or warps without further service.

In addition to saving time and labor it is claimed that the new process reduces cost 50 per cent and results in a softer product of superior luster. The first plant working under the new process is running to capacity at Barcelona and is owned by Sucs. de B. Brutau, where samples may be seen.



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Since most textile plant engineers, in the past 61 years have been using Albany Grease—it must have merit. Albany never drips on floor or fabrics. It is a definite factor in maintaining production schedules.

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**LINDEN, NEW JERSEY**

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## Receiver's Sale of Cotton Mill Property

### Spinning and Weaving—6840 Spindles

As Receiver of Sutherland Manufacturing Company properties, I will sell at public outcry, at the courthouse in Augusta, Georgia, on December 3, 1929, at 12:30 P. M., or as soon thereafter as reasonably convenient, the corporate rights, grants and franchises of Sutherland Manufacturing Company, together with two acres and 34/100 of an acre in Augusta, Georgia, on which is located the manufacturing plant, consisting of cotton mill of Sutherland Manufacturing Company, together with all the improvements on said lot, including the mill with all the machinery and appliances connected therewith, as well as easements in the nature of rights of way over certain adjoining streets and alleys.

Terms of sale: Bid to be accompanied by certified check for Twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). Sale subject to approval of Court. Purchase money payable in full within ten days after confirmation of sale, or as set out in decree of Richmond Superior Court entered October 31, 1929, in the cause of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company vs. Sutherland Manufacturing Company, mortgage foreclosure, to which reference is made for full particulars.

**C. M. CARROLL,**

Receiver.

## Somebody Forgot!

Before your mill was established, land values and investment were carefully studied.

Before a brick was laid on the mill, architects and engineers made plans and figured costs.

Long before a spindle whirled on the first inch of yarn, markets were studied, quotas fixed, production schedules worked out.

In all this planning for future profits *somebody forgot about the mill grounds*. No thought was given to the surroundings. No funds were set aside to be invested in trees and shrubs which add to the outside appearance of a structure that is a tribute to the builder's skill.

### *It's not a waste of Money to Fix up the Mill Grounds*

You will be surprised at the small sum needed for a suitable *outside investment*. You will also be surprised at the big returns such an investment gives. There's the improved appearance, the evidences of prosperity, the pride of the executives and the workers in the outward looks of the plant where many daylight hours are spent.

### *Make the Move Now*

A line to us will bring a representative who will submit suggestions and give you an estimate of the cost of improving the grounds; if the plan is accepted the work can be started at once. Our own men will direct the work, and a one-year guarantee goes with each job. Write us, and get the work underway this fall and winter.

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## Durene Association Extends Work

The Durene Association of America has announced that standard specifications governing the production of various cloths will be developed, and woven fabrics eventually introduced into finished garments carrying the Durene label will be a guarantee to the retailer and consumer that they have been manufactured in accordance with the quality standards to be established.

The association's policy with regard to labeling identification of woven fabrics will differ from that followed in its relation with the knitted underwear and hosiery industries. In the latter case the situation is such that it is possible to permit use of the Durene label alone when the body content is solely of Durene yarns, or to use the labels Durene and Silk, Durene and Wool, etc., where other fibers are also employed.

In fabrics it is planned that each cloth will carry its individual identification in conjunction with the Durene mark, such as Durene broadcloth, Durene oxford, etc. Licenses to use the name Durene on woven fabrics will not be granted to manufacturers of yard goods. Instead they will be accorded only to producers who actually turn the cloth into finished products.

The specifications governing construction will be worked out by a committee representing the association in collaboration with interested weavers, and it is believed that the program will gradually be extended to include twenty or more specific cloths. Recently the association made known its intention of experimenting with Durene in shirtings, sheetings and a fabric similar to airplane cloth for use in tropical weight apparel.

Specifications for three constructions of one of these fabrics are in the hands of the committee, and definite action will be taken on them at an early date. It is understood that members of the organization's new uses division are working with various weavers in an effort to develop other all-Durene fabrics, but no definite information has been forthcoming as to the ramifications that have developed thus far.

## Blancoit Plans Extension

Greenville, S. C.—Plans for the construction of a \$300,000 addition to the Blancoit Company of this city, were outlined by Dr. John C. Wichmann, head of the company.

Dr. Wichmann, inventor of Blancoit, a patented process used for bleaching and finishing all kinds of textiles, said it was imperative that more space be secured and that he had under consideration the erection of an addition at a cost of around \$300,000. This would be located at Camp Sevier, four miles from the city, where the first Blancoit unit is now in operation.

Dr. Wichmann will leave next week for New York and other Eastern points to discuss the establishment of a new plant somewhere in that section. Whatever decision may be reached, however, will not affect the plans to enlarge the plant here, the local establishment having already proved to be too small, Dr. Wichmann said.

The Blancoit plant near this city is the only one in America manufacturing Dr. Wichmann's preparation, although it is associated with the company in Germany which is supplying the European textile industry.

L. O. Patterson is secretary of the local company, with Dr. Wichmann serving as president and general manager.



## Report on Humidifying Practice

(Continued from Page 9)

oration is likely to be higher than the high duty type. Centrifugal humidifiers also are not so well adapted to operate in connection with automatic regulation as other types.

**Automatic Regulation.**—Automatic regulation of humidifying equipment is absolutely essential for deriving from the apparatus anything like its full value. Hand controlling of humidifiers results in large peaks of humidity and in low depressions and it is quite impossible to regulate room conditions uniformly by hand. On this account the use of automatic regulation is regarded as indispensable.

### Adequate Evaporative Capacity

It is the function of the humidifying system when properly designed to meet in an adequate way the demands for humidification. Adequate capacity in the South is quite different from adequate capacity in the North, and it varies from process to process and from room to room.

The capacity of a humidifying system should be sufficient to evaporate water at a rate which will produce the required relative humidity in every department, even when window transoms are opened sufficiently to avoid discomfort to operatives during the hottest weather which commonly prevails in summer. Translating this general statement into more specific terms, your committee recommends the use of sufficient evaporative capacity to maintain relative humidities not less than, and dry bulb temperatures not greater than, the following:

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| For weaving                  | ) 85% relative humidity at<br>) 84° F.                                    |
| Spinning and twisting        | ) from 55% to 90° F. to 70%<br>) 85° F.                                   |
| Spoling, winding, warping    | ) 70% relative humidity at<br>and cloth room ) 85° F. 55% to 60% relative |
| Carding, combing and roving) | humidity at 85° F.  |

Evaporative capacity corresponding to this scale is the best means of preventing lowered operative efficiency in hot weather, and of insuring the manufacturer's ability to keep his factory running and so maintain production even through severe hot spells.

This must not be taken to mean that the above requirements must be met under all conditions, but as a general rule the room will by no means be over-equipped if the above requirements are met.

### Value of High Capacity

Your committee is familiar with the conditions in numerous mills both in northern and in southern territory, which have been equipped with humidification to the scale of capacity above outlined, and is unanimous in the conviction that the cost of installing and operating equipment on this scale with first class regulation results in operating economies which amply justify the corresponding investment and cost of operation.

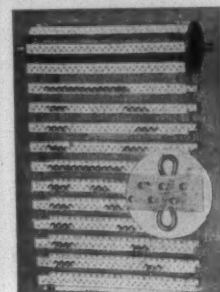
The uniformly favorable and comfortable atmospheric conditions attained under this practice and the consequent improvements in processing and in operative in both quantity and quality of product which are of the greatest value. It must be realized that hot weather puts to a severe test the operating capacity of the humidifying system. In order to meet hot weather demands, the above schedule is believed to be conservative and ample as a definite of internal atmospheric conditions.

Further, it is believed that additional investment in any higher scale of capacity would be unwarranted. In

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Weavers—Means Better Cloth,  
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short, it is believed that the capacity which leading dealers in humidifying equipment are recommending today is based upon sound engineering and commercial experience, and has probably reached the much desired "Point of Diminishing Returns." To a shorter distance results in manufacturing losses, while there is no great gain in going further.

The scale of capacity above recommended is exemplified only in installations which represent the most advanced practice of the last four or five years. The majority of mills equipped in previous years and many quite recently equipped are suffering the disadvantages of inadequate capacity. Many such mills would reap great advantage and marked improvement in quantity and quality of product by advancing the capacity of their equipment to the more modern standards coupled with effective regulation.

### **Methods for Determining Capacity**

The problems of determining correct capacity has received a great deal of attention from humidifying engineers. The temperature and humidity which will prevail outside the factory in hot weather and the rate at which heat is liberated in different portions of the factory by power consumption and from other sources are the principle factors in creating the demand for moisture and rate of evaporation required in the several processing departments of a factory.

The determination of the proper rate of evaporation for maintaining the required humidity and temperature in each department of a factory is a problem for an expert. A sound general method for solving such problems has been fully described in a paper presented at the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, Mass., October, 1927.

### **Recommendations to Intending Purchases**

In considering the purchase of equipment the owner or his engineer should first state specifically the scale of humidities and temperatures above recommended or its proper equivalent. The prevailing outside conditions of temperature and humidity to be expected during typically hot weather in the locality should be carefully determined by a competent engineer and specified in terms of dry bulb temperature and wet bulb depression.

Contractors who are to be invited to submit tenders should first be required to determine the evaporative capacity of equipment which will be sufficient to produce the stated inside atmospheric conditions for each department against the stated outside atmospheric conditions, and to recommend equipment of suitable type and of corresponding capacity. The engineers of reliable dealers should be competent to estimate the heat liberation which will prevail in the factory, and when capacity has been determined by competent engineers of different dealers it should be found to compare with reasonable consistency.

Reliable dealers should be willing to specify the evaporative capacity which their equipment will deliver for each department and to "stand behind it" with a binding guarantee to protect the purchaser should any reasonable doubt arise as to the proper performance of the equipment after installation is completed.

Humidifying equipment should not be purchased as if it were mere merchandise. The value which the purchaser ultimately receives will depend not so much upon the type of apparatus finally selected, the number of units which it comprises, nor the cost per unit as upon the ability of the equipment as a whole to deliver the total evaporative capacity required in a satisfactory manner.

The real value of equipment lies not so much in the



apparatus itself as in the results produced by the apparatus. Price therefore should be taken into consideration only when and after the question of choice of equipment has been reduced to tenders of apparatus which may differ in type and in detail but which correspond closely in respect to evaporative capacity.

Final tenders in the form of contract proposals should be taken up for decision only after all competing bids have been reduced to identical specifications in respect to humidity and temperature to be maintained in each department against the stated outside temperature and wet bulb depression, and in respect to allocation of equivalent evaporative capacity to each department. Under these circumstances any tender in which the evaporative capacity specified and guaranteed is materially less than the rest must be regarded as representing correspondingly low value, in spite of any promise expressed or implied to maintain the same atmospheric conditions as tenders which specify higher capacities. Evaporative capacity which can be relied upon is the only safe yardstick for comparing values in installations of distributed humidifiers. Tenders should therefore be carefully compared not only in respect to gross cost of installation and power consumption but also in respect to cost installation and power consumption per gallon of capacity.

Guaranteed delivery of the stipulated evaporative capacity and that power consumption will not exceed a specified maximum are essential to protection of the purchaser. If the apparatus finally purchased should fail to deliver the guaranteed capacity, the contractor should not only furnish such additional apparatus as may prove necessary to attain the capacity at his own expense, but should also be properly penalized if power consumption is thereby increased beyond the specified maximum. Without such protection purchasers run the risk of finding themselves burdened with most excessive costs of operation and attendance.

In comparing tenders it will frequently be found that the higher priced equipments represent the best value in terms of evaporative capacity and cost per unit of capacity. It may happen, for instance, that the difference in cost between two competitive tenders is more than offset by the difference in annual cost of operation due to power consumption alone. It is seldom wise to award contracts to the lowest bidder because of price alone for close study will usually bring out considerations of capacity, quality and cost of operation which, when properly appraised, are likely to more than offset considerable difference in price.

#### Proof of Satisfactory Performance

The better known types of apparatus have frequently been tested by disinterested engineers. Some types of equipment are known to be capable of performance to the full extent of the capacity claimed for them by their makers, while others are known to fail considerably short of such claims when subjected to the test of mill conditions day in and day out.

The purchaser of an equipment should not fail to make sure he has received what he has specified and paid for in the way of performance. He has a right to insist, upon the submission of satisfactory evidence, that an equipment as finally installed will perform as represented.

If purchase has been made under the recommendations and supervision of a competent consulting engineer, the latter will require and receive proof as a matter of course. While it is difficult to formulate any general method which purchasers can use intelligently

(Continued on Page 49)

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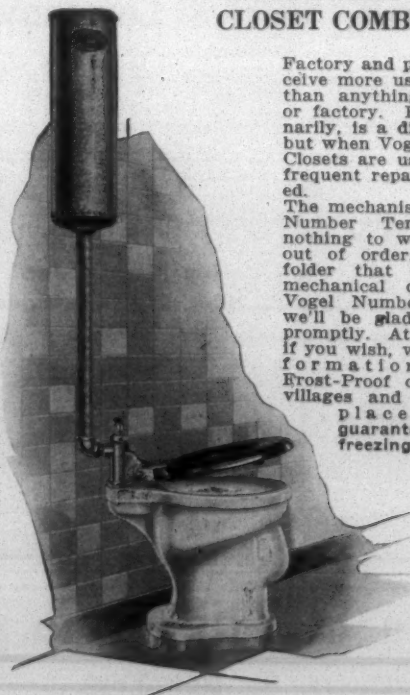
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The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods situation was very quiet during the week. There was little change in the price situation, most quotations being held steady under the limited trading. Buyers have been inclined to delay purchasing on account of the generally disturbed business conditions. The crop report failed to have any appreciable effect upon the market, although it was slightly lower than most market factors had expected.

In the coarse yarn and print cloth divisions very little business was done. Trading continued on the same very limited basis that has been noted for some time past, and the week's sales thus far of some of the larger producing and selling units were reported to have run to very light amounts and much below the level of current production. Prices continued unchanged.

Carded broadcloths were unchanged and very quiet. The 100x60s were easily obtainable at 10 cents. For 112x60s 11% continued quoted without attracting attention. One or two calls for dobby 100x60s were reported, but bids proved too low for sellers to accept. Some 43-inch sateens were reported to have sold at ½ cent off, 64x104 3.85-yard at 12% cents and 72x120 3.35-yard at 15½ cents. For 64x60s pajama checks 7¼ cents to 7½ cents was quoted.

Fine goods markets were quiet, interest dropping off somewhat as the end of the week neared. Scattered inquiries were current, but no larger sales were reported, trading being almost entirely in small lots of goods at unchanged prices. A few small lots of lawns, pongees, broadcloths and other cotton goods sold. There were some transactions in rayons and second-hand sales of flat crepes at low prices. A little interest was shown in one quarter in silk and cottons at quoted prices.

Unsatisfactory conditions in the trade in tire fabrics continued to be reported.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....   | 5½    |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....   | 5¼    |
| Gray goods, 38½-inch., 64x60s.....  | 7%    |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....     | 10½   |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....     | 8%    |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....         | 11½   |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60..... | 9¼    |
| Brown sheetings, stand.....         | 12½   |
| Tickings, 8-oz.....                 | 20-21 |
| Denims.....                         | 17    |
| Standard prints.....                | 9½    |
| Staple ginghams, 27-in.....         | 10    |

### Constructive Selling Agents

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Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—In spite of the generally unfavorable conditions in the market yarn sales were somewhat larger last week. Both weavers and knitters placed orders more frequently. There were some moderately large sales for January and February delivery in addition to a fair volume of small orders for prompt shipment. While some irregularity in prices was noted, the spinners' quotations as a whole showed little change.

The market again felt the effect of the situation in Wall street, which tended to make yarn consumers very careful and to weaken prices of cotton. The government crop report was about in line with the market estimate and had little effect on the yarn situation. It is felt that with the report out of the way, both buyers and spinners will be more confident and that trade should improve. Many Southern mills are now comfortably sold ahead for some time to come and while the seasonal demand has been very slow to develop this fall, it is believed that a considerable amount of business that has been held back will be placed within a short time. The stock situation continues to be a very favorable factor.

Orders for weaving yarns during the week have run to a top of 300,000 pounds, made up of various counts in warps and skeins. Orders for knitting yarns amounting to 100,000 pounds each have been negotiated in two or three instances. Fill-in lots have also sold in both weaving and knitting grades.

| Southern Single Warps       |        | Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones                |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| 8s                          | 32 1/4 | 8s  | 31     |
| 10s                         | 33     | 10s   | 31     |
| 12s                         | 33 1/4 | 12s   | 31 1/2 |
| 14s                         | 34     | 14s   | 32     |
| 16s                         | 35     | 16s   | 32 1/2 |
| 20s                         | 35 1/2 | 18s   | 33     |
| 24s                         | 37     | 20s   | 34 1/2 |
| 30s                         | 40     | 22s   | 35     |
| 40s                         |        | 24s   | 36     |
| Southern Single Skeins      |        | 26s   | 37     |
| 10s                         | 32     | 30s   | 39 1/2 |
| 12s                         | 33     | 40s   | 47     |
| 14s                         | 34     | Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler                          |        |
| 16s                         | 35 1/2 | 8s  | 47     |
| 20s                         | 36 1/2 | 20s   | 49 1/2 |
| 22s                         | 36 1/2 | 30s   | 56     |
| 24s                         | 37     | 38s   | 58     |
| 26s                         | 38     | 40s   | 58 1/2 |
| 30s                         | 39 1/2 | 50s   | 62 1/2 |
| Southern Two-ply Skeins     |        | 60s   | 70     |
| 4s-8s                       | 32     | 70s   | 81     |
| 10s                         | 32 1/2 | 80s   | 91     |
| 12s                         | 33     | Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns |        |
| 14s                         | 34     | 8s-12s  | 47     |
| 16s                         | 35     | 20s   | 49     |
| 20s                         | 36     | 30s   | 57     |
| 24s                         | 38     | 36s   | 58     |
| 26s                         | 39     | 38s   | 58 1/2 |
| 30s                         | 40     | 40s   | 59     |
| 40s                         | 47 1/2 | 50s   | 63 1/2 |
| 50s                         | 56     | 60s   | 72 1/2 |
| 60s                         | 63     | 70s   | 83 1/2 |
| Southern Two-ply Warps      |        | 80s   | 96     |
| 8s                          | 32 1/2 | Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones             |        |
| 10s                         | 33 1/2 | 10s   | 45 1/2 |
| 12s                         | 34 1/2 | 12s   | 46     |
| 14s                         | 34 1/2 | 14s   | 46 1/2 |
| 16s                         | 35     | 16s   | 47     |
| 20s                         | 36     | 20s   | 47 1/2 |
| 24s                         | 38 1/2 | 22s   | 48     |
| 30s                         | 40     | 24s   | 49     |
| 40s                         | 48     | 26s   | 49 1/2 |
| 40s ex.                     | 48     | 28s   | 50     |
| Carpet and Upholstery Yarns |        | 38s   | 56     |
| In Skeins                   |        | 40s   | 56     |
| 8s to 9s 3-ply tinged tubes | 28     | 50s   | 62 1/2 |
| 8s 3-ply hard white warp    |        | 60s   | 71     |
| twist                       | 31     | 70s   | 71     |
| 10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply     |        |   |        |
| hard white yarn tubes       |        |   |        |
| and skeins                  | 32 1/4 |   |        |
| Same warps                  | 33 1/4 |   |        |

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### Business Opportunity

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Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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"A Man Without a Friend"  
"Only a Factory Boy"  
"Hearts of Gold"  
"The Better Way"  
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

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Charlotte, N. C.

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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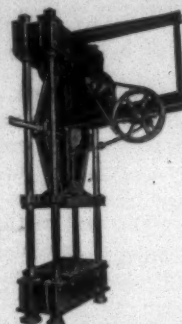
The bride of six months timidly approached the husband of her heart.

"Dearest, will you please give me some money for a new dress?"

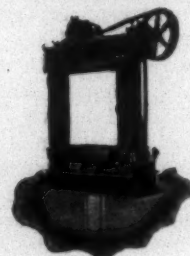
"Sure," he replied generously.

"Here's five dollars. Get a hat, too."

## BALING PRESS



**Kunckle Joint**  
60 to 500  
Tons Pressure  
Motor Drive  
Self Contained  
Can be set  
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run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, any size to suit your requirements. Let us tell you more about them.

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**Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.**  
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving. Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

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TRAVELLER CLEANERS  
TRAVELLER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS**

**WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.**  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.



## Report on Humidifying Practice

(Continued from Page 45)

for absolute determination of capacity, the following recommendations may be of assistance:

Upon the arrival of hot summer weather the prevailing temperature and humidity should be carefully observed, using care to see that ventilation is kept within bounds by the restriction of transom openings to a point which will permit the automatic regulators to function occasionally so that practically the entire evaporative capacity will be utilized. Under these conditions the temperature and humidity prevailing inside should be as specified.

If the atmospheric conditions fail to meet the specified performance the burden of proof will fall upon the contractor, who should be called upon to prove by actual test that the equipment is evaporating water at the rate specified, and the test should be conducted under the supervision of a competent engineer.

The facts as thus determined should prove whether the contractor has performed his obligation and, if not, the nature and extent of the claim which the purchaser may justly enforce against the contractor.

## Review Cotton Styles

Outstanding cottons for the spring and summer season of 1930 were reviewed by a group of fashion authorities who selected representative fabrics for the next collection of samples to be distributed by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

From the standpoint of size, the collection examined was the largest and most representative that has been submitted to the Institute since it undertook its promotion of styled cottons. Members of the group which made the selection were outspoken in their praise for the excellence of coloring and the novelty and freshness of the patterns.

It was also noted that the fabrics show pronounced advances in styling that enhance the distinctive advantages of cotton and make them suitable for the requirements of the new mode. A more varied development of cotton costumes for spring and summer will be possible because of the originality of new construction and patterns.

As finally selected, the Institute's collection of samples for its third swatch book will include fabrics for active and spectator sportswear, for informal afternoon and formal evening wear, for beach costumes and a great variety of children's dresses.

## BOLAND TEMPORARY PLANT OPENS

Greenville, S. C.—The Boland Manufacturing Company products of which are shuttles and wood novelties, will shortly begin operations in a temporary plant in West Greenville, according to B. L. Boland, its head. Ultimate plans for the concern embrace a \$15,000 building program, including construction of a brick manufacturing plant, brick drying kiln, boiler room and conversion of the present quarters into a warehouse.

## MANY CLAIMS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C.—Ten thousand claims for compensation for industrial injuries has been filed with the North Carolina Industrial Commission here, which has charge of the operation of the State's new workmen's compensation act, since the act became effective on July 1.

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

.....

.....



## SCOTT TESTERS

Substitute test for guess in the judging of yarn or other materials where strength is an important factor. Scott Testing Machines are reliable, substantial, easy to read and easy to operate. They make quality standards possible.



**HENRY L.  
SCOTT  
COMPANY**  
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, Jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan. Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner. Experienced, good manager of help and best references. No. 5677.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 42. Experienced on plain, fancies, silk, rayon, and cotton fabrics. References. No. 5678.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can handle any size job. Go anywhere. No. 5679.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing, or both. 15 years experience on cotton, rayon, fancies and mixed. Six years designer. No. 5680.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years experience in gingham, wide and narrow sheeting, blankets, bedspreads and other goods. Understand shipping. No. 5681.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Good reason for wanting to change. Best references. No. 5682.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancies, rayon, upholstery and dress goods. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5683.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Six years experience on plain goods. Several years with Draper Corp. Good references. No. 5684.

WANT position as head loomfixer or overhauler. 18 years experience. One weaver in family. Good references. No. 5685.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

### Texas Technological College.

By F. M. Coker

Fifty years ago where Lubbock, Tex., is now situated, there was nothing but a treeless plain. There were no animals except around the edges of the plains close to the breaks and water. Fifteen years later there was one general mercantile store, postoffice and blacksmith shop under one roof. North from Lubbock to Amorillo, a distance of 150 miles, there was one drift fence. South, a distance of 130 miles to Big Springs, there was one drift fence. West, a distance of 180 miles to Pecos River, there was nothing save miles of grassy plains. Water was found in shallow wells where it could be easily pumped with wind mills. Squatters moved in and farming began.

Five years ago there were cotton farms on the plains of Texas, and Lubbock had a population of 8,000.

Texas Technological College was founded and built in Lubbock in 1925 for the purpose of cotton education in Texas. It grew in five years from an enrollment of 600 to one of 2,000 students. Few were interested in textiles, but in the spring of 1929 there were six who took degrees of B. S. in T. E. Now there are 55 students enrolled in the Textile School of Engineering.

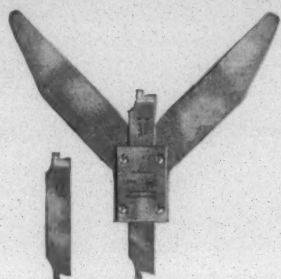
This department is equipped with a beautiful fireproof building 275 feet long and 70 feet wide. It is built of reinforced concrete and brick and of Spanish Renaissance Architecture.

Inside this building there is a complete cotton and woolen mill. Machinery for the purpose of teaching real and artificial silk weaving and knitting is also installed.

This college is located in a wide-awake, fast growing town of 25,000 population. Thousands of sections of level plains woven with King Cotton surround this city and college. Where could there be a better location for a school of Textile Engineering? A new country made in 30 years and now the greatest cotton growing section in the United States. Also South in the breaks and the big Bend country only 200 miles away is located one of the greatest wool markets in the nation.

Students of this school are organized into a club known as the Bobbins. It is one of the strongest student organizations in the State of Texas. The sole purpose of the Bobbin Club is to promote interest in the college and to make prominent the textile opportunities in the South and the world.

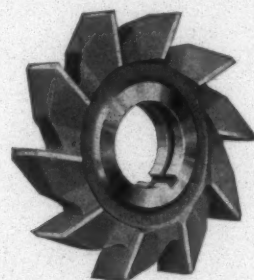
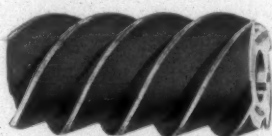
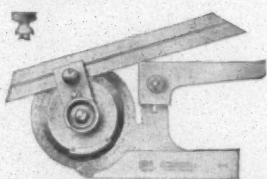




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*"World's Standard of Accuracy"*

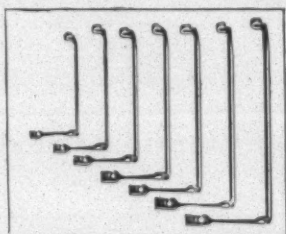
To help maintain the quality of their own product, wise manufacturers choose Brown & Sharpe Tools and Cutters.



## The Textile Mill Supply Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Phones Dial 5125-5126



### PROVEN THEIR WORTH

Some of the largest Cotton Mills in the South have, for years, been using our Flyer Pressers.

They have found that their high polish and accurate adjustment to flyers, assures perfect, uniform yarn.

When you equip your mill with our Flyer Pressers you insure against the production of inferior grades which soon amounts to a loss, many times their cost.

*"Quality Features Built-in,  
Not Talked-in"*

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.

### WHAT HAS SCIENCE PROVED?

Science has replaced many of the old fashioned methods of the textile mill.

The microscope and camera are used in the laboratory to study the effect of processes and supplies on the fibres of textile products.

These agents of investigation when turned upon fabrics treated with the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

clearly show an unusually fine condition of the fibres. They are straight, firm, and of unimpaired tensile strength.

Consequently they are more easily spun, they give longer yarn, and firmer goods. Their soft texture and better appearance are evidence of the beneficial nature of these special textile alkalies.



Ask your supply man or write  
our technical expert.

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

In the history and growth of any industry the steady march of progress creates opportunities for greater service and because of such an opportunity in the

**SILK AND RAYON INDUSTRIES**

**THE SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION OF PATERSON, N. J.**

has purchased the silk machinery business of

**THE BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY**

and

of Paterson, N. J.

**THE SIPP MACHINE COMPANY**

which are now incorporated under the name of

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**

The combined factory facilities incorporated in one organization and operating as an entity under the supervision of the linked technical staffs of the two former companies, means the creation of an ultra modern organization capable of giving you the best textile machinery plus service.

Please write us whenever we can serve you in any way.

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**

Manufacturers of

**WARPERS—QUILLERS—WINDERS—COPPERS**

and special textile machinery

Paterson, N. J.



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FIG. 20  
Oblong Basket

**LANE**

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Combine utmost durability with perfect protection to contents.

Made of extra strong Lane woven canvas with the Lane Patented indestructible spring steel frame with renewable hardwood shoes and cross supporting slats.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**

*Originators and Manufacturers of*  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

***Yours for the Asking!***  
***this \$1,000,000 Service***

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

## Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

## Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
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Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda.

**Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.**

*Chemists to the Textile Industry*

Providence  
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia  
Boston



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1929

## News of the Mill Villages

### WAXHAW, N. C.

#### Waxhaw Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Edd Holt has moved his family from Maiden to Waxhaw.

Mrs. C. H. Lewis and Mrs. Julia Aldridge spent Sunday visiting Mrs. W. P. Mullis.

Mr. R. L. Motz and family have moved from Maiden to Waxhaw.

Mr. Edgar Broom's baby, Johnnie is very sick at this writing.

Mrs. Blanch Teague has been confined to her bed for the last few days.

Mr. Stanton and family of Monroe, spent Sunday visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. C. Mullis.

Mr. A. B. Brown and family are moving to Hillsboro.

Miss Willie Mae King spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Nora Sanford in Charlotte.

Mr. R. L. Newell and family were visitors at the home of Mr. W. P. Mullis, Sunday afternoon.

EULA.

### DANVILLE, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a reader of the Southern Textile Bulletin for we take it and believe me I sure do enjoy reading the Home Section. I think the story is just fine, and I wish I could get the book, but I never read anything in the Home Section of any of the Virginia mills so I may not be welcome to write to you, but anyway I am going to take a chance to tell you how much I like to read the paper.

We certainly have a nice mill to work in here, and it is running fine. We also have good overseers and a fine superintendent. They are real nice to the help.

I do not live in the mill village for we own our home, but I work in one of the cleanest mills I have ever worked in. Every thing is real nice with good water to drink. I work in the Riverside Mill, and wish you

could come here and take a trip through it. You may have been here to visit us but I didn't know it.

If this escapes the waste basket, will write more next time.

JUST PEGGY.

#### GROWIN' SMILES

*A smile is quite a sunny thing,*

*It wrinkles up your face,*

*And when it's gone you never find*

*Its secret hiding place.*

*But far more wonderful it is*

*To see what smiles can do.*

*You smile at once, he smiles at you,*

*And so one smile makes two.*

*He smiles at someone, since you smiled,*

*And then that one smiles back,*

*And that one smiles, until in truth*

*You keep in smiling track.*

*And since a smile can do great good*

*By cheering hearts of care,*

*Let's smile and smile and not forget*

*That smiles go everywhere.*

—Exchange.

### LEXINGTON, S. C.

#### Martel Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As one of the broadcasting stations said: "Here we are again." We are having nice November weather—rushing it off for sleet and snow so old San Claus can come in his sled this Christmas.

Among our visitors we picked Mr. Still as one of our outstanding ones, last week, but Aunt Becky, can't you change his name, for during his visit here, he wasn't still one minute.

Mrs. Gledso, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adeway has been a visitor in our little town this week-end.

Mr. Charles Bagwell is planning for a nice trip home this week-end. Aunt Becky, he is our new office secretary. They took Mr. Tom Sentell to Henrietta and sent us Charles Bagwell. We are pleased because there isn't much of a contrast between them because they are both typical blondes, and we (people of Red River Bank) are proud of both because they are excellent church workers.

Miss Carrie Gaffney is spending the week-end with her parents in Gaffney.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist church are planning to have a great supper tonight at the community hall. The proceeds going for the advancement of the church which is being reconstructed, replacing beautiful lights, pool, choir and class rooms.

Aunt Becky, Red Bank had better quit broadcasting for this week for its possible that she'll want to cover another column in the Home Section later.

TILLIE.

### CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The many friends of Mrs. Curg Ayers will be pleased to know her health is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin Kidd and little daughter spent the week-end in Georgia visiting relatives.

Mrs. Addie Godfrey is spending the week in Anderson with relatives.

All who attended preaching Sunday night enjoyed hearing Brother Gettys.

We are glad to see Rev. Baler out again after having his tonsils removed.

Mr. and Mrs. Budd Kidd spent the week-end with their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Brown were shopping in Greenwood, Saturday.

Mr. Underwood Ayer and family visited relatives in Greenville recently.

LITTLE POLLY.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### WHY THEY GO TO CHURCH

An ancient scribbler offers this analysis of church attendance, in the current issue of "The Churchman," oldest religious journal of the Protestant Episcopal church:

"Some go to church to take a walk;  
Some go to church to laugh and talk;

Some go there to meet a friend;  
Some go there their time to spend;  
Some go there to meet a lover;  
Some go there a fault to cover;  
Some go there for speculation;  
Some go there for observation;  
Some go there to doze and nod;  
Some go there to worship God."

### DO—SAY.

Two Brothers once lived down this way,

The one was Do; the other was Say.  
If streets were dirty, taxes high,  
Or schools too crowded, Say would cry,

"Lord, what a town!" But Brother Do

Would set to work to make things new.

And while Do worked, Say would cry:

"He does it wrong! I know that I  
Could do it right." So all the day  
Was heard the clack of Brother Say.  
But this one fact from none was hid:

Say always talked; Do always did.

### SIGN YOUR NAME

Several fine letters were fed to the office goat this week and last, because the writers failed to let us know their names.

It does seem that our correspondents would remember this little necessity and not waste stamps to send unsigned letters.—Aunt Becky.

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

### NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to say that Mr. James Harrison will return home today from the Columbia hospital.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. S. H. Abrams of Newberry, S. C., is still seriously ill. Hope she will soon be well again.

Mrs. Abrams has had lots of her friends and relatives to come to see her. They sure have brought her lots of pretty flowers.

Mrs. Day is also seriously ill. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Lowry is seriously ill at her home.

We had a nice time at the Hallowe'en party given by Miss Mary Maslin.

The boys of the First Baptist church are going to give the girls a pound-supper tonight.

Mr. J. W. Abrams, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Abrams, is spending the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Attaway.

Aunt Becky, your story is grand.  
**BLONDY.**

### LOWELL, N. C.

News of National Weaving Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It sure has been a long time since you have heard any news from the National Weaving Company, but I'll make up for the lost time.

We are having a great revival meeting here at the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. George Davis. Mr. Powell, from Flint & Groves' church is leading the singing. The meeting will last for two weeks.

Miss Inez Heaton of Green, S. C., is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Kirby.

We are all glad to welcome Miss Pear Foster back into our circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson had as their guest the past week, her aunt from Greenville, S. C.

Our school grounds are now very beautiful. The grass is coming up and sand has been put at the side of the building for the youngest boys and girls to play in. We also have a fine set of teachers. Our teachers are: Miss Grace Cloniger, first grade; Miss Reaves, second grade; Miss Caldwell, third grade; Miss Reid, fourth grade; Mr. Helton, fifth and sixth grades. There are quite a number of children going to Lowell High.

Mrs. Karl Shearell has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks, but we are glad to say that she is rapidly recovering.

Miss Gertrude and Irene Hughes spent the week-end with their parents in Greenville, S. C.

Miss Isabell Caldwell spent the week-end with her parents of Newton, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Padgett and family visited relatives in Spindale, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mason motored to Greenville last week-end, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Winecoff visited the latter's mother, Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Jackson entertained the Mothers' Club at her home. The home was decorated with Hallowe'en decorations. After the business was over, refreshments were served and each member given a

Hallowe'en souvineir. Every one had a grand time.

The Girls' Club gave a Hallowe'en party at the home of Ruby McArson. Quite a number of games were played, but the funniest of all was the apple-ducking. Every one reported a grand time.

Oh, yes, I did say something about having a band, didn't I? Yes, Mr. O. L. Heflin is director and a hustler, too. The band will entertain the young people at an apron party which is to be given by the Mothers' Club soon.

Now, if the goat doesn't get this letter you will hear more news of National Weaving Company soon.

**JUST BOOTS.**

### SELMA, ALA.

#### Sunset Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Vacation! Well, I should say that we have had a good rest during the past week. We were supposed to have a vacation of three weeks during last summer, but we did not. Therefore, we were given a week's vacation last week.

When vacation time comes, we always have many persons "go visiting." Mrs. Beulah Warren and children, Dessie and Estelle, visited Mrs. Warren's daughter who lives near Sprotts. Mrs. J. R. Nichols and children, Bernice and Emma Frances, also visited relatives who live near Sprotts.

The weather has been quite bad this week and much sickness has resulted from the constant "rainy spell." Our sick list this week is quite long, being composed of Mr. C. H. Lewis, Mrs. Whitlock, the entire family of Mr. Jack Stone, and the following children: Opal and Junior Lee, Clyde Boyce, and Ella Godwin.

On Thursday evening, Hallowe'en, the witches and goblins held full control. The girls of the Gleaners class in Sunday school entertained the boys' class with a Hallowe'en jubilee. They report a very enjoyable time.

Mr. George Hendrix and family have moved into the home with Mr. V. Hendrix.

Paynes Store No. 4 has been moved from Sunset village to the corner of Union street and Jeff Davis avenue.

Mrs. Wheeler Trammel has as her guest her sister, Miss Fanny Stargel.

The three children of our superintendent, Mr. J. W. Corley, have been quite ill for the past two weeks. We are glad to report that they are greatly improved.

The home of Miss Annie Mathews was the scene of a most pleasant Hallowe'en party last Friday eve-



ning. Games were played and a general good time was reported by each person who was so fortunate as to be able to attend.

Mr. Jack Stone is enjoying a visit from his parents who live in Mobile.

If you enjoy flowers, you should visit us here at Sunset village. Our village is perfectly beautiful with the autumn flowers of every color.

Why can't we make our section of the Textile Bulletin a bigger and better section than it has ever been?

THE KID.

### WESTMINSTER, S. C.

#### Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is going very good here. We have such a nice clean village that it goes a long ways in keeping the people healthy and happy.

Mr. T. L. Hair went to Mooresville, N. C., on business and spent three day. He reported a nice place, but says there's not but one Westminster, S. C.

Our superintendent, N. H. Hardie is on the jury next week.

Our mill is building a new brick office here which will a very nice building when completed. Hank clocks have just been installed on our spinning frames and everybody like them fine. The spinners and doffers say come on hanks. The doffers use to say the frames ran too fast, but now they say they run too slow.

Aunt Becky, we are enjoying the story; it is just fine.

RADIO.

### CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

#### Cliffside Mills News

Everything is still going fine at Cliffside and we hope it continues to.

Dr. Stevens, who is carrying on a tabernacle meeting at Spindale, N. C., gave a very interesting talk at the Cliffside hall Friday. Quite a crowd from Cliffside went to Spindale to hear him Friday night.

Mr. Gary Husking and Miss Ruth Blanton were married last week. Their many friends wish them a long happy life.

Mr. J. C. Fisher was struck with paralysis two weeks ago, and passed away Wednesday morning at five-thirty. He leaves a wife and nine children besides a host of friends and relatives. His dear one have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hurgins motored to Tucapau, S. C., to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Haynes spent the week-end with Mr. Haynes' father at Avondale, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tate and Misses Mildred and Sue Kanipe were in Forest City, Saturday night.

Aunt Becky, the story gets better every week. I wonder what is the matter with "Dock," of Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; haven't heard from him lately. We visited at the Anchor Duck in the spring but failed to meet him. Good luck to the Bulletin and Home Section.

### POULAN, GA.

#### Poulan Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here I come back to the happy band of writers. I am writing in request for another copy of the correspondents issue of the Home Section. Our home burned down on October 4th and my copy was among other treasured possessions that were burned.

Mrs. S. W. Patterson is visiting in Valdosta.

Miss Jewel Langston and Arrilla Sanders spent last week-end in Hawkinsville.

Mr. H. G. Troutman and Mr. H. M. Sanders motored over to Cochran, Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Still, representative of the Bulletin, payed us a visit Wednesday, November 8.

JEWELL.

### RALEIGH, N. C.

#### Caraleigh Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am coming with good news this time. Our revival closed Sunday night, with 38 new members added to the church. Rev. Coley of Greensboro helped to conduct it.

We have a Woman's Club in the village; we meet every Wednesday night, and the work of the club is to help out in the community in any way we can, such as looking after the sick and needy, and helping in any other way.

The P. T. A. of Eliza Pool school met Tuesday evening; the following officers being elected Mrs. Bennie Morgan, president; Mrs. L. E. Colvin, vice-president; Miss Beale, secretary, and Miss Beard, treasurer. We hope all the mothers will attend these meetings and take more interest in our school.

Mrs. J. H. Dean is real sick again. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

M. B. M.

### RED RIVER, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Red River is just progressing splendidly, running full time day and night.

We are still extending you an invitation to visit us.

There has been a Boy Scout troop

organized here recently, and also a men's athletic club; will give names of officers later.

On last Thursday night, the night school, gave a Hallowe'en party, which was enjoyed by all. They also had some old-fashioned dancing.

Mrs. Susie Revels is still on the sick list; also Grandma Culp is not doing so well.

We are glad to see Mrs. Thelma Richardson has returned home from the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stewart spent last Sunday in Lancaster, S. C.

Aunt Becky, the story is just fine; wish we had more people in the world like Patty and Billy.

I am going to try and get some subscriptions for the Bulletin at this place.

F. T. B.

### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

You have our deepest sympathy in the death of your daughter.

The mills here are all on full time now. The Dilling Mill has just recently started night work again.

The Ladies Aid Society of Grace church served supper in the dining room of the church Saturday night.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford, superintendent of the Dilling Mill has had a very sick child for the last week. Hope it will soon be better.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gardner of South Gastonia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Conner of Bessemer City, were guests of Mr. Mack Conner, Sunday.

Well, Aunt Becky, I got two more dahlia prizes last week. I got first at our fair here and first at Bessemer City, and the frost has not killed them yet.

POLLY.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having a great time while our football team is on the winning streak. The last hard-fought game was between J. J. B. school and Rison school; the score was 6 to 0, in our favor.

The stork paid our village a visit recently and left a pair at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McCaw.

Sorry to report Mr. F. A. Byrne and John Oldfield on the sick list. We hope for them a speedy recovery.

Visitors—the past week to our school were: Mr. Bradley, Mr. Butler, Rev. A. C. Stevenson and Miss Caldwell, State supervisor.

Miss Edna Earl McBride from Uniontown, spent the week-end with Miss Louise Strickland.

We are sorry to report the death of N. C. Mills, who died of pneumonia; also the death of Mrs. Susie Lock, age 59.

The story gets better, but please let Patty smile at Billy.

I am wondering what is wrong with "Little Willie," "Billy Jone," and "Blue Eyes." Come on gang, let's hear from you.

#### LEARNING MORE.

### UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Uncle Jeems, you and the bereaved family all have our deepest sympathy in the loss your daughter, Mrs. G. W. Wesson.

We have very little sickness in our community at this writing.

We are beginning another year as a leader among Perry county schools in attendance. Ella White school, of Uniontown, of which Mrs. Frank Glass is principal, captured the good attendance banner for the months of September and October, with an average of 99.56, according to figures compiled by Miss Viola Suttles, child welfare superintendent. The P. T. A. had a business meeting with a large number of parents present with teachers. Parents and children cooperating together makes the best school in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Funderburk and charming children, Morris and Louise and Mrs. Phifer motored to Tuscaloosa last Sunday; all reporting a nice trip.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller and son, G. W., Jr., and Mr. T. W. Leach were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Stocks of Wetumpka.

Mr. Ira Garret, Miss Fanny Thornhill and Mrs. Ware Phillips motored to Wetumpka to visit Mr. Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sommers and children, Clyde, Sybil and Curtis, of Laurel, Miss., were the guests of their mother and grandmother, Mrs. Bamma Jones.

Little Miss Evelyn Jones, the attractive little daughter of Mr. Clifton Jones, of Decatur, Ala., is spending the winter with her grandmother, Mrs. Bamma Jones.

Mr. S. W. Guthrie, Mr. Donald Saltonstall, Mr. J. H. Osmer has been thinning the squirrels out, killing from twenty to fifty every hunt.

Mr. J. W. Foster is returning to Greenville, S. C., on account of ill health. We are sorry to give Mr. Foster up, but hope he will soon regain his health and come back to our town.

Mrs. Morgan Smith and handsome little son, of Bellview, were the spend-the-day guests of Mrs. Mollie Guthrie and family.

Aunt Becky, "The Way of a Woman" is just fine.

Hello "Blue Bird" and "Sunshine" got married. Well, that's all right, with best wishes to all.

BILLY JOE.

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### VITAL STATISTICS

America now has 1 automobile to every 5 persons, 1 filling station to every 6 automobiles, 2 installment collectors to every 3 families, 867 chattel mortgages to every city block, 325 foreclosures annually to every 5 townships, 101 flappers to every 2 girls that can cook and mind a baby, 19 deadbeats to every 7 honest men, 14 hypocrites to every 2 pious people, 10 grafters to every 10 dependable politicians, and 9 yoyos to every man, woman, and child over 3 days old.

### COTTON LETTER

New York, Nov. 18.—Realizing and southern selling together with the lowering of the discount rate in sympathy with Andy Conder copper forced December spots to decline to October basis which is 145 points over March futures on account of dog-tails and gin-cuts and storm-damage, thus making it possible for the farmer to sell his 17-cent cotton for 13 cents. Some trading in Bombay and Hollywood caused outings to ease off but rayons and fly nettings were stronger Saturday at the clothes. We predict a higher tariff on essentials and fewer Hoover democrats at the polls 4 years hence, therefore set your Januarys.

### HE LOST HIS HEAD

Uncle Joe is by far the most absent-minded man I ever saw. He came to town last week to pay his taxes, but he took the money Aunt Minervy gave him for that purpose and bought a box of Browns Mule tobacco and a balloon casing. And just last Sabbath, it developed that he left his britches at the dry cleaner's and he couldn't go to church. He forgot all about his September rent till yesterday, after he had invested in a radio. He went home the other night and wound up the cat and kicked the clock out of the back door, and furthermore, he undressed and put his clothes in the bed and threw himself on the floor where he slept all night. Why, he ought to be a plumber by rights.

### GIVE AND TAKE COMPANY

Speaking of the Pullman surcharge which is only 50 percent more than it ought to be, I am of the opinion that the railroad companies would reduce their published rates on platinum, radium, diamond ear-bobs, watch springs, after of roses and gold nuggets if the Interstate Commerce Commission would

give its consent to let them raise the rates on coal, sugar, fertilizer, wheat, corn, oats and automobiles. I have always found the railroad companies to be very liberal per-ton-mile, and if they continue to depend on passenger traffic for any portion of their income, they will certainly bus.

### 26 INJURED, 2 HURT

A sad accident happened in our community last week. A truck carrying 14 men out to put up one of those "slow-down" signs near a bridge ran into another highway truck carrying the 14 men who had been sent out to take down the old sign, and all 28 of them were badly bruised about the feet and hands. Both drivers were at fault as they were running nearly 2 miles an hour and forgot to look up from the books they were reading.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Dallas Mill News

The Dallas First Team will play the Huntsville All-Stars, Wednesday night. This will be the opening game of the season. Thursday night the "Y" girls will play the Rison school girls.

Rev. V. F. Smith will attend the North Alabama Conference at Anniston next week. We hope to have him back with us next year.

The Woodman Circle had its memorial service at the Methodist church, Sunday.

The Community Club met at the Y. M. C. A., Wednesday night and re-organized. Everyone had an enjoyable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Canat, of Cleveland, O., are visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. Jack Moore, of the Central Y. M. C. A., spoke in behalf of the Hi-Y Club at Rison School, Friday evening.

Messrs. C. V. Fain, Richardson, Williams and Hollis are attending the training course for Scout leaders at the Chamber of Commerce building.

The following girls are going out for the "Y" basketball team: Mrs. Boyd, Christine Corne, Christine Withers, Lorene Smith, Ethel Norman, Lucille and Lillian Stags, Annie Corder, Lorene Mayes, Laura Wadding, Mary Belle Fisher, Ursula Certain, Mollie Lippett and Ruth Englebert.

### LOOKING FORWARD.



# The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"How can you be so sure of her goodness?" queried Black. "Where there's so much smoke there's bound to be a little fire. You probably don't know it all."

Billy was now striding up and down the office. Presently he paused and laid a hand on Black's shoulder.

"Mr. Black," he said. "You are a valuable man. It would be hard to replace you, and I hope we shall be able to work together in perfect harmony. Somehow, — I don't know why, but there's a feeling of antagonism between us, that should not exist. I'm sure it is not my fault, and I don't know that it's yours. It seems to be a kind of misunderstanding. We must understand each other if we hope to succeed. Now this is my desire, — a clean square deal for everyone, from the colored maid in the dressing rooms, to the highest official. I understand now, why you wanted to get rid of Rivers. But that won't do. We are going to have a single standard here. For instance, if a girl goes wrong, she doesn't do so without help; if she must leave, so must the man who caused her downfall. We've got to pledge ourselves to protect and shield our girls, and we've got to make it so hot for the fellow who would betray the trust of one that he'll prefer hades to Hope Mills. As for Jeanie Rivers, I'll be responsible for her."

"You are fixing to stop a lot of machinery, I fear," said Mr. Johnstone. "I admire your ideas, Billy, but we don't want to shut down the mill."

"Just what I was thinking," said Black, nodding his head. "It's a fine theory, but impossible to practice. Of course, I'm not the one to kick, though; I'm willing to carry out your orders—till you see fit to change them," agreeably.

"Give me your co-operation and by Christmas I'll show you an ideal mill town,—and a morally clean people. I won't get rid of more than three families; but, our people here will give us fine advertising for so doing, and we'll soon have more really good people applying for work than we can employ," Billy argued, and his optimism was very impressive.

## CHAPTER XIX

Black's jealousy gave way a moment, to admiration, and a longing for the realization of the ideal conditions the young president pleaded for. But the vision came in a flash through a wee break in the crust around his heart, and was immediately swallowed in the icy sea of doubt.

Mr. Johnstone looked upon his young nephew amazed, and with his heart swelling with pride and affection. Placing his hands on Billy's shoulders, there was a suspi-

## GOLDVILLE, S. C.

### Joanna News

The American magazine contained an interesting article by Henry Ford. In this article Mr. Ford told of five things which he believed to be fundamental. Among these was knowing how to spend and how to save money. "If you can't save, drop out of the race; you will never be successful." The thrifty man has the respect of himself and his neighbors.

Let us think of some of the friends and enemies of thrift. No doubt you can add to this list:

Friends of thrift: Ride less and walk more; go less and sleep more; worry less and work more; talk less and think more. Enemies of thrift: Soft drinks; installment buying; tobacco; automobiles.

If we take care of the pennies, the dollars will take care of themselves.

### Barton-Owens

Miss Helen Barton, Magnolia street, and Mr. Golden Owens of Ware Shoals were married on Saturday afternoon in Greenwood.

### Births

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Eustace announce the birth of a son on Friday, November 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Magnolia street, announce the birth of a son on Sunday, November 3rd.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kelly on Sunday, November 3rd, a daughter.

### Hallowe'en Parties

Witches, black cats, ghosts, and goblins were in evidence at the various Hallowe'en parties on last Thursday evening.

Miss Bessie Taylor, assisted by Miss Murlee Putnam, entertained her Sunday school class at her home on Milton Road. Each member of the class brought a guest. Forty children were present.

Misses Lois Byars and Roberta O'Dell entertained their Sunday school classes with a Hallowe'en party at the home of Miss Byars. The little folk had a jolly good time.

The Mothers' Club enjoyed a Hallowe'en party at the Girls' Club rooms and had quite as much fun as the young folks.

### Church News

Prayer service—Wednesday, 7:15 p. m.

Preaching—Saturday, 7:15 p. m., by Rev. Ray Anderson.

Sunday school—4:00 a. m., J. J. Clark, superintendent.

Worship service—11:00 a. m., conducted by Rev. Ray Anderson.

Epworth League—6:15 p. m., James Stroud, president.

Worship service—7:00 p. m., conducted by representative of Baptist Courier.

You are cordially invited to all the services of the church.

## BURLINGTON, N. C.

### N. C. Silk Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just some more news from our village.

Mrs. N. L. Dawkins has returned home after being called to the bedside of her mother. We are glad to hear that her mother is getting better.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smith and children, Inez and Dick, spent Sunday in Greensboro visiting their parents.

Mr. Clarence Jones and Russell Dixon spent

cious moisture in his kind eyes, and an unaccustomed note in his voice as he said:

"My boy! You have caught the vision I had, when I became a mill official. I didn't get the co-operation necessary for the realization of my dreams, and I failed miserably in matters of social reform. You shall have your chance. Go to it! God help us all!"

"Thank you, uncle, thank you. And I'll promise you faithfully to control my impulsive nature, and to think well and seriously before taking any drastic measures."

"Billy, if you were a Christian,—if you would take God into partnership, I'd have no doubt of your success," replied the old man. Billy turned his eyes away a moment, bit his lips and gripped his uncle's arms. Again he lived over that hour in the woods, when Jeanie's faith in God had saved her. Slowly he replied:

"Uncle, I'd like to have God for a partner."

Black became absorbed in a paper-weight that lay on the desk. He was getting uncomfortable and wished that he could get back to his own sanctum.

Presently Billy turned to him in a business-like manner, with no indication of the emotion just exhibited in his remark to his uncle; there was a challenging smile on his lips, and an irresistible light in his gray eyes as he stood in front of the superintendent.

"Mr. Black, may we count on your cordial, whole-hearted assistance?" Black stood up to answer, but his eyes fell before Billy's in spite of his effort to look him squarely in the face:

"You may," he answered, and somehow in uttering the words, they became sincere, and he gripped Billy's outstretched hand, squared his shoulders, and raised his head proudly, "Yes, to the last ditch!" he smiled. "And Mr. Bryan, maybe it has been my fault; I'll acknowledge it, but I think we'll not misunderstand each other any more. I only hope that when you have been in harness as long as I have, you won't get sour, crusty and a bit suspicious of people and untried methods."

"Good!" exclaimed Billy; "frankness is what I like. If you have a grievance at any time, out with it; don't nurse it in your bosom. We are men; let's act manly, and openly with each other, always. And now we are ready to discuss things thoroughly. I shall lay my plans on the table. Don't hesitate to criticize them, or suggest a change."—

"Mrs. Anderson should be present at this conference," suggested Mr. Johnstone. "I will go for her."

"Certainly!" agreed Billy. Then turning to Black as his uncle passed out: "We have made her village superintendent. She will get into houses and close to the heart of things, where a man would be barred. She will be a kind of vigilance officer, and report anything that should come under our observation. We are going to make a special effort to protect our girls and boys from evil influences."

Black nodded his head, trying hard to hide his surprise and resentment, and forcing himself to say, "That's fine!"

the week-end at Rockingham visiting friends.

Mr. Barney E. Wilhelem has returned to his home at Winston-Salem, after working here for a while.

Mr. M. C. Jones of Greensboro, spent the day with his daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Daye, last week.

Miss Jack Smith has been visiting friends at Rocky Mount, N. C.

The parents and teachers of Glen Hope school gave a Hallowe'en fair at the school house to raise funds for the school. It was a great success.

Mrs. Cornelia Daye and Mrs. J. W. Roberson and Mrs. F. J. Samuel motored to Liberty last Friday.

Mrs. F. J. Samuel is confined at her home with the flu. We all hope she will soon be out.

I sure do enjoy your story.

EMMA.

#### SHANNON, GA.

##### Southern Brighton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

As we mentioned in our last letter about our Athletic Club we have now organized and have sixty member. We are going to have an up-to-date club house in the near future, with officers as follows: A. D. Hull, president; Mr. Marrow, vice-president; Harry Davis, treasurer; R. G. Slaton, treasurer; Mr. McCann, athletic director. The board of governors are: A. D. Hull, R. G. Slaton, Mr. McCann, Thomas Davis, F. L. Thornburg, Henry Holmes, W. A. Hattaway, Harry Davis, Mr. Marrow, Tom Smith, Raymond Williams and Walter Sanders.

Mr. R. B. Hunt and Mr. F. L. Thornburg motored to Gadson, Ala., last Saturday on a business trip, returning by Borden Springs and enjoyed an old-time chicken supper, with friends.

Mr. R. B. Hunt and wife, Mr. L. B. Saylers and wife motored to Barneley Springs at Hager Mountains last Sunday. They enjoyed themselves very much.

Mr. Walter Sanders, Mr. Hull and Mr. McCann went on a 'possum hunt last Friday night. They had lots of fun with Mr. McCann, as it was his first 'possum hunt.

Aunt Becky, we will try and have you more news next time.

PATSY AND HER PALS.

#### MARION, N. C.

##### Clinchfield Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

A truck load of young people from Clinchfield went on a picnic and chestnut hunt to the summit of Mt. Mitchell; all reporting an enjoyable time. Among those who went were: Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Early, Misses Pauline Tipton, Clara Belle Davis, Lucille Copeland, Hazel McGrimpsay, Junie Whisnant and Annie Smith, Messrs. Clyde Dickson, Oakley Rose, Lemuel Early, Glen Early, Pret Greene, Ray Minish, Erwin Martin, Hanley Hicks, Jack Sparks and Claude Young.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bill" Parkins announce the birth of a ten-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Lane are the proud parents of a baby girl.

We are glad to report that Mr. W. M. Dean,



"It will relieve me a lot!" And at once he felt that it was a good move, and that he was glad.

Then Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Johnstone returned, and for two hours ways and means of doing things were discussed. Policeman Hunt's time was written out with ten days added, and a new man called in and appointed.

Mr. Black looked quite serious over the discharge of Hunt, and asked conference with him, which was agreed.

Billy felt instinctively that Black wanted to square himself with Hunt, and smiled.

In the office Patty found it hard to "not listen." The connecting door was not quite closed, and in spite of herself, fragments of sentences, thrillingly interesting, kept her heart pounding noisily, and her brown eyes were wide and bright.

Gee! Billy Bryan had waked up! Why he was wonderful! Could he really be the sentimental creature who a few weeks ago constantly babbled poetry for her benefit? And she had been hard and unforgiving! He admired a sweet, tender, charitable, sympathetic character, like—like Jeanie Rivers! And this thought brought a lump to her throat and a feeling of unutterable loss.

John Rivers was nervous and apprehensive that Friday morning, and kept one eye on the door toward the office, as he went about his work half-heartedly, vowing to fight if need be in defense of his home and Jeanie's honor, though he had given his word to Mrs. Anderson and Jeanie, that he would be guided by reason and common sense.

He was wondering how he would get away, and where he would go. He owed several dollars at Brown's grocery store, and some at the drug store. He had borrowed \$5.00 from the office. The children needed clothes. All the company owed him would no more than pay his just and honest debts. But the baby was getting so much better, he didn't have to lose sleep at night helping Jeanie, and could now work regularly. Oh, if this trouble hadn't come up, he would soon have been straight!

"God help me!" was the silent cry of his heart. But noon came and no orders had come for him to go before the superintendent. His overseer had passed by with a cheery "Good morning, John—how's the baby?" that sent a warm glow to his heart and a keener regret over the thought of moving.

As he went home to dinner he met the president and paused dumb-founded as the man said:

"Howdy do! You are Mr. Rivers, I believe, the father of the beautiful noble girl who is such a wonderful little mother to your motherless babe—such a devoted little home-maker for you!"

"Oh! Why, yes, sir, Jeanie is all you say,—and more!" came the surprised reply of John Rivers. "But oh, Mr. Bryan, you don't know—"

"Yes, I do know—everything. Don't you worry another moment, my friend. I'd like for you to take out a warrant for the scoundrel who dared to insult your girl last night. Will you? We are going to protect our

who has been seriously ill at a hospital in Woodruff, S. C., is greatly improved and will soon be able to return home.

Mr. V. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Carver and son, William, and Mrs. Eugene Coudy and daughter visited the Spartanburg (S. C.) County Fair, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilson returned Friday from a trip to Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. Bud Rhymer and daughters, Essie and Dora, attended a birthday dinner at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rhymer at Campobello, S. C., last Sunday.

Miss Mae Puckett spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Puckett at Morganton.

Mrs. Bessie Proctor spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Lunsford at Old Fort.

IKKY.

## BALFOUR, N. C.

### Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C., has just finished recovering our mill and the warehouse, and all window sash in the mill and the large water tank have just been painted. Every cottage in the village received two coats of paint a short time ago, which adds greatly to the appearance of both the mill and village; all of which is in keeping with the policy of our good president, Capt. E. A. Smythe, in keeping everything in first class condition at all time. Capt. Smythe, a short time ago, had all the cottages curtained up underneath with brick, which is greatly appreciated by all residents of the village.

Aunt Becky, thinking back over the past four years or more, I cannot recall that you have ever paid us a visit, possibly you have and I have forgotten it, but whether you have or not, everybody here, from the president down to the sweepers, extend you a hearty welcome to visit us at your earliest convenience.

Mrs. J. A. Hammond gave a Hallowe'en party on Thursday night, October 21st; about twenty-four being present. The home was fittingly decorated for the occasion. Many games were played and late in the evening delicious refreshments were served. Everybody had a jolly good time and returned to their respective homes, hoping to meet again on Hallowe'en night of 1930.

Mr. Herbert Lype is wearing a broad smile these days; it's a fine boy, born November 1st. The son and mother are doing fine.

The Balfour Mills will close for Thanksgiving Day and night, and it is expected that special thanksgiving services will be held in the churches.

HAM.

## ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

### Patterson Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

I know you will agree with me in saying the Patterson Mills Company has lost an excellent president, as Mr. J. A. Moore has resigned and moved to Franklinton, N. C.

### Banquet Honoring Retiring President

A delightful banquet honoring Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore was given Saturday night in the Warrenton Hotel, Warrenton, N. C., by the office employees, overseers and their wives.

Mr. Moore was president of the Patterson Mills Company from 1915 to 1929. Much progress and many improvements have been noted in the mill and its village during his presidency. Mrs. Moore has also been a faithful worker in the churches as well as the community.

John D. Cassada was toastmaster and short toasts expressing the regret of losing their president were made by the following employees: A. Meikle, A. B. McAlister, J. R. Livingston, Clyde Liske, Mr. Oates and A. L. Taylor. In response Mr. and Mrs. Moore gave toasts expressing their appreciation of the thoughtfulness of their friends.

Mrs. Moore was presented a beautiful basket of flowers. Mr. Moore was given a lovely sterling silver gold lined cigarette case with his initials engraved on it. Their many friends regret to see them leave, but extend their best wishes for happiness in their new home.

Those attending the banquet were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McAlister, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livingston, Mrs. Pendleton Grizzard, Misses Nancy Johnson, and Josie Moore, Messrs. Clyde Liske, Jack Cassada, Homer Jones and Rev. Bynum.

#### Hallowe'en Party

Misses Lillian and Lillie Mae Keeter and Miss Iva Green Harris, in a charming manner, entertained a few of their friends at a unique Hallowe'en party, Tuesday night. The house was beautiful in its Hallowe'en decorations and cut flowers. Miss Lillian Keeter and Mrs. C. L. Massey formed the receiving line.

Regular old-time Hallowe'en games such as apples in tubs, marshmallows on strings, apples on strings, telling fortunes and spinning the bottle were entered into heartily and enjoyed immensely.

The prize, a box of candy, for the prettiest and most attractive costume was won by Miss Inez Massey.

The following were served with delicious punch and cakes: Misses Inez, Elliemand and Kathleen Massey, Eva Johnson, Agatha, Lucile and Addie Bee Moore, Sally Hodgins, Fannie Alford, Lois Burge, Lillian and Lillie Mae Keeter and Iva Green Harris; Messrs. Roland Geddy, Hugh Rook, Cary Massey, Wilber Allen, Jimmie Crowder, Wilson Crew, Charlie Crowder, Boss Thomas, Wilbur Mills, George Halloman, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Massey.

Mrs. C. H. Amick and son, Ralph and Boyce Huff of Columbia, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livingston, last week.

#### PATTERSON MILL BOOSTER.

#### NEVER AGAIN

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast  
He'd get his car across the track before the train came past;  
He'd miss the engine by an inch, and make the train hands sore.  
There was a man who fancied this—there isn't any more.

Tina—"Tess, I'm the happiest girl alive! I'm marrying the man I want!"

Tess—"Pooh, you goose! That's nothing to the joy of marrying the man some one else wants!"—Surface Service Magazine.

girls—and especially our motherless ones." A tear trickled down the face of John Rivers which he furtively wiped away.

"Do you really mean, Mr. Bryan, that you know what they say about Jeanie? And we don't have to move? The baby is having a chance here, and—" John Rivers choked.

"Damn what 'they say!' I know gold when I see it, and your girl is pure. No you don't have to move, and you are going to have your chance, too, John Rivers. Black will see to that."

"Black? No! Why he—" commenced Rivers.

"But he won't any more. It was all a misunderstanding, and you'll find that he'll give you a square deal. Put aside your hard thoughts of him and remember them no more. Life is too short for us to hold a grudge. Forget the past and we'll all start over again."

"He laughed at me in my misery, Mr. Bryan, and—and—I'm afraid I never can like him; but if he'll let me alone, I'll try to get over it," replied John Rivers.

Patty was passing, heard, and blushed painfully, then turned pale as death, as Billy Bryan's eyes, grave and tender, met hers. The attitude of John Rivers was the same as her own had been when Billy had pleaded for her pardon. How little she had been! No wonder Billy Bryan had decided she was not worthy another thought! No wonder that Jeanie's sweet forgiving spirit seemed so beautiful in contrast! No wonder he admired Jeanie so much!

"Sure you will; anyway, we will try to forgive others," replied Billy, very softly. "Remember we are forgiven just as we forgive." But Patty heard, and stumbled up the steps of her home almost blinded by tears, which she could not hide from her little mother, who pretended to not see, hoping that Patty would confide in her.

"We had a wonderful business meeting this morning," Patty. Hunt is discharged and an honest-to-goodness man has his place as 'billy-toter,'—a man who won't disgrace his badge. Mr. Bryan is wonderful and has actually won the admiration of Mr. Black. Tomorrow the company is going to give a picnic and everybody will receive pay for the time just the same. There's going to be addresses, and games,—just a glorious day for everybody in that nice cool strip of woods back of the village."

"Where Jeanie fought and won her battle," whispered Patty. "He does admire her—and no wonder."

"What? Who admires Jeanie? Of course, everyone does—who knows how sweet she is,—such a self-sacrificing, angelic character,—so thoughtful, always, of the feelings of others." Patty sighed:

"Mother! I am miserable! How can I let Mr. Bryan know that I have forgiven him—and—that I—that I—appreciate his work—and respect him?"

"Tell him so;—be frank and truthful always—if it hurts," came the tender laughing reply, as her arms folded about the stubborn little beauty who was finding her "woman's creed" hard to put into every day practice.

(To Be Continued)